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Poetry.

INHERITED PUGNACITY.

Jest got a letter from our son
That jumped the ranch an' grabbed a gun
To git his work in on the fun
'Twixt Uncle Sam and Spain;
An' went to ol' Manila, whar'
Them cussed Filipinos are
A-puttin' up a nasty war
An' raisin' merry Cain!

He says it's all the same to Jim
Who he's fightin', an' it's him
'Ll allus git into the swim
When thar's a fight on tap.
That when his gun's a workin', he
Jest feels so full o' bloody glee
He has to snicker fur to see
The sassy rebels drap.

He sot out as a private, now
He is a corporal; I swow!
It beats the very dickens how
A hero gobbles fame!
But ef he war a private yit
He'd show the same ol' nervy grit—
If thar was fightin' to be fit
He'd git thar' jest the same!

Unless he'd daily douse the glim
Of six or seven rebels, Jim
Allows the huntin' 'd be slim,
Not wuth the lead he'd throw,
An' it's an uneventful day,
An' looks like foolin' time away
Ef he don't git a chance to lay
A dozen of 'em low!

He says that when they fall in ranks
To hit the center or the flanks
Of them durned Filipino cranks
The gin'ral's eyes 'll flit
Along the line, an' when they sight
Our Jim they seem to say "All right!"
Jest like they seemed to know the fight
Was won afore 'twas fit.

But 'tisn't strange to me a bit
That he should have sech fightin' grit,
Should have such snappy sand when it
Was bred right in his craw.
He comes o' fightin' stock, but I
Ain't beastly mean enough to try
To gobble up the credit pie—
He takes it from his ma.
—Denver Post.

A NOCTURNE OF SPIRITUAL LOVE.

Sleep, sleep, imperious heart! Sleep, fair and undefiled!
Sleep and be free!
Come in your dreams at last, comrade and queen and child—
At last to me.

Come, for the honeysuckle calls you out of the night.
Come, for the air
Calls with a tyrannous remembrance of delight,
Passion and prayer.

Sleep, sovereign heart! And now—for dream and memory
Endure no door—
My spirit undenied goes where my feet, to thee,
Have gone before.
A moonbeam or a breath, above thine eyes I bow,
Silent, unseen,
But not, ah not unknown! Thy spirit knows me now
Where I have been.

Surely my long desire upon thy soul hath power.
Surely for this
Thy sleep shall breathe thee forth, soul of the lily flower,
Under my kiss.

Sleep, body wonderful! Wake, spirit wise and wild,
White and divine!
Here is our heaven of dreams, O dear and undefiled,
All thine, all mine.
—Charles G. D. Roberts, in the Boston Transcript.

I ASK NOT.

I ask not that the way, dear Lord,
In which I walk be smooth and straight;
That there shall be, beside the road
No thorns to pierce my wandering feet.

Let not for me too much of joy
Be mingled with my earthly dross;
Let what Thou art my thoughts employ,
And let me bear each day my cross.

I ask not that my life be filled
With pleasure ever bright and new;
But that from clouds shall be distilled
The tears which fall like evening dew.

But I do ask for strength from Thee
To bear whate'er to me is sent,
That to Thy presence I may flee,
And yet pour out no sad complaint.

I ask that not in perfumed bowers
I here may find a dwelling place,
But that whene'er the storm-cloud lowers
I yet shall see Thy blessed face.

No, Lord, let storms of sorrow fall,
But hide not Thou Thy face divine;
My "Rock of Ages," all in all,
Just let me feel Thy hand in mine!
—Mrs. Albert Cooke.

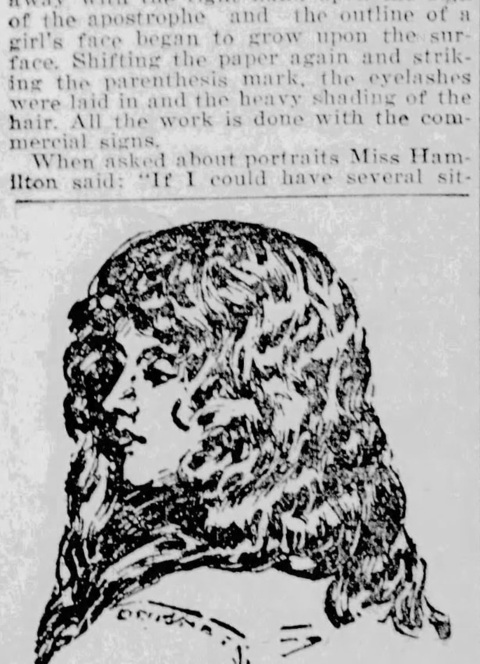
Miscellany.

T YPEWRITER PORTRAITS.

Miss Edith Hamilton of this city, says the Boston Post, has through her facility in the accessories of her trade, produced very attractive pictures upon her typewriter without the aid of pen, brush or pencil; and not only pleasing faces is she able to make, but portraits that are quite photographic.

Very deftly she inserts a sheet of plain paper which she held by the left corner, and, turning it ever so slowly, she played away with the right hand upon the sign of the apostrophe and the outline of a girl's face began to grow upon the surface. Shifting the paper again and striking the parenthesis mark, the eyelashes were laid in and the heavy shading of the hair. All the work is done with the commercial signs.

When asked about portraits Miss Hamilton said: "If I could have several sit-



A PICTURE MISS HAMILTON MADE WITH HER TYPEWRITER.

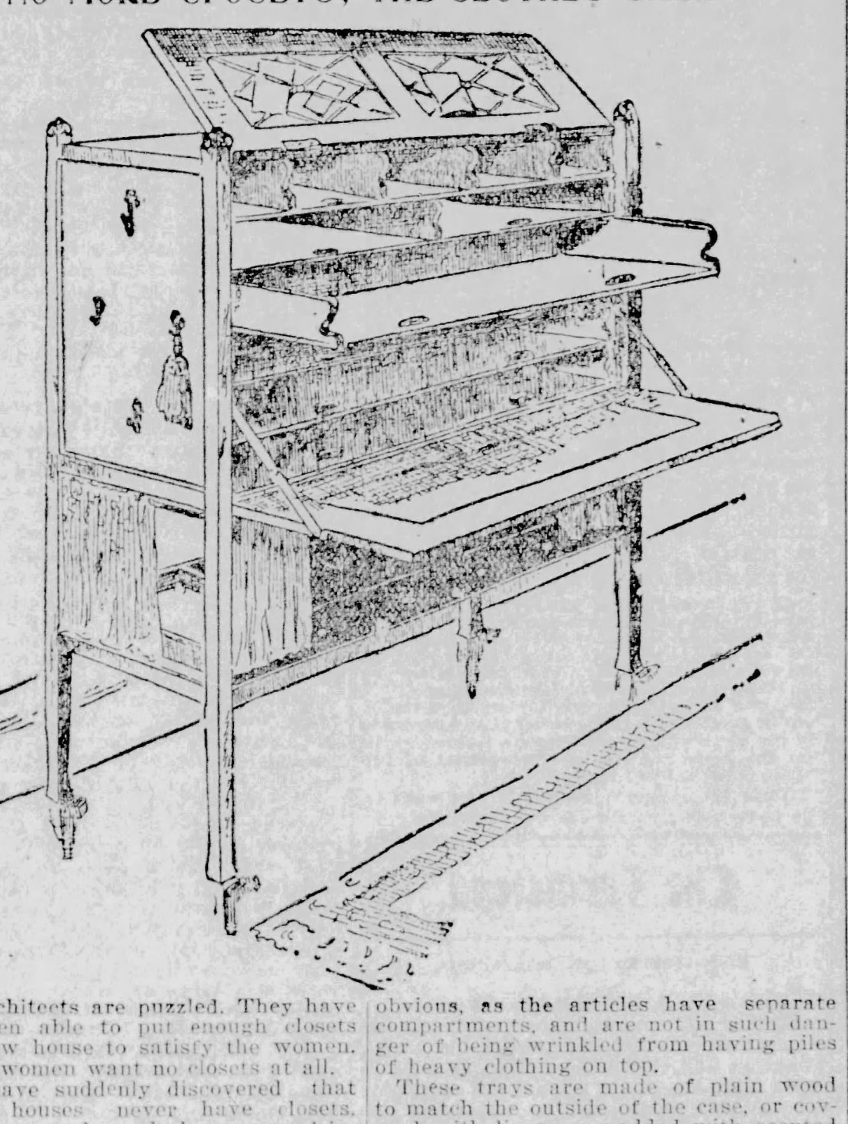
tings, as an artist would, I could get a very good likeness, similar to a silhouette, but I usually make my portraits by enlarging them from photographs."

When asked how long she took to produce a face like the one shown here the fair operator said: "About two weeks. You know nothing very praiseworthy in art is done quickly." And in that view probably lies the whole secret of her success as a workwoman. Miss Hamilton may not be the first person who has made a face upon a typewriter, but she is certainly the first who has made an attractive face or a good portrait.

The Untutored Savage.

Money's the root of all evil
As the civilized person agrees:
It is only the savage who thinks he
May find the stuff growing on trees.

NO MORE GFOSETS; THE GLOTHES GASE!



The architects are puzzled. They have never been able to put enough closets into a new house to satisfy the women. Now the women want no closets at all.

They have suddenly discovered that English houses never have closets. Clothes-cases and wardrobes are used instead.

A new article of bedroom furniture is called a clothes-case. This takes the place of the bureau or dresser. Instead of having each drawer separate, like boxes, half of the front opens upward and the other half drops, forming a shelf. The clothing is distributed in shallow sliding compartments open in front and drawn out by the edges.

These cases are made to order, in small or large slides, shallow or deep, as one may desire. The convenience is obvious, as the articles have separate compartments, and are not in such danger of being wrinkled from having piles of heavy clothing on top.

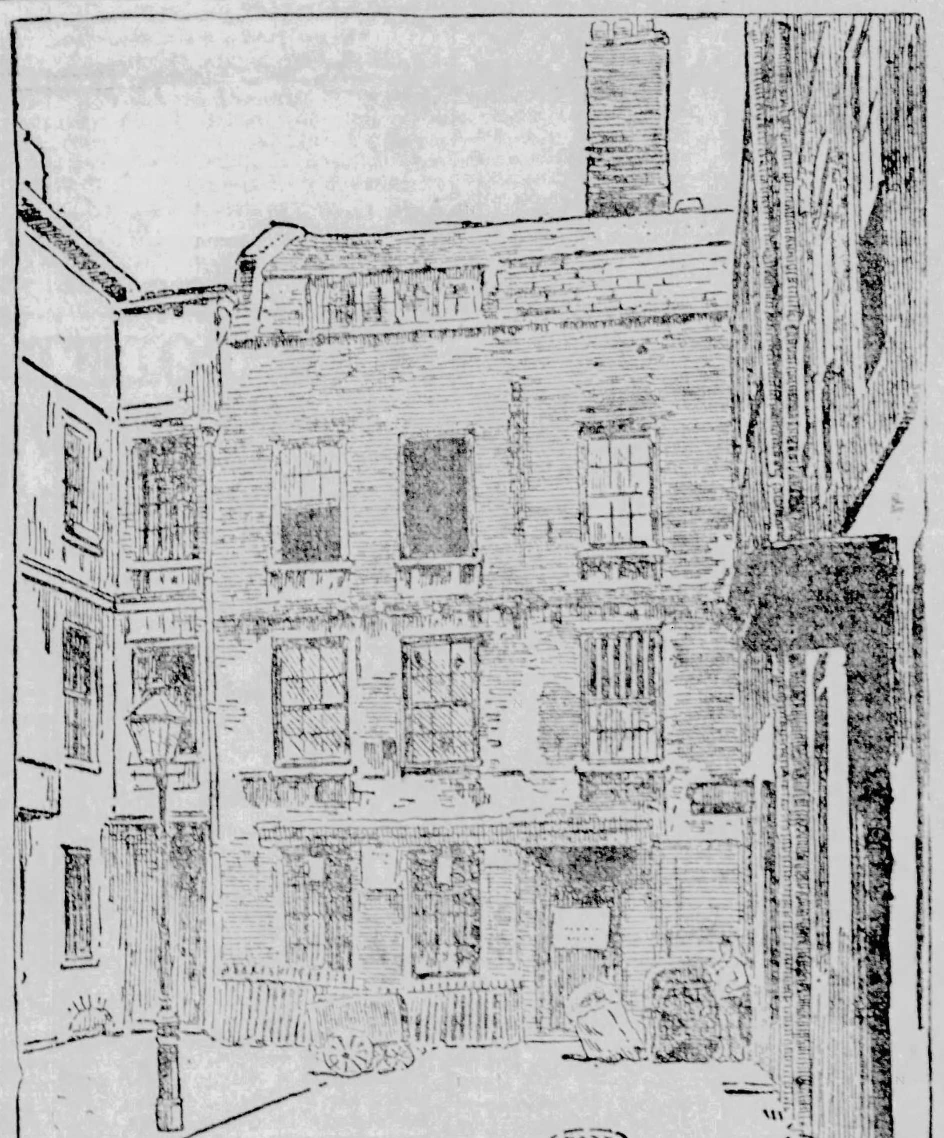
These trays are made of plain wood to match the outside of the case, or covered with linen, or padded with scented silk pads. There are long trays for the skirts, short ones for the waists and little ones for the collars, ribbons, etc., with some cubby-holes for fans, gloves and handkerchiefs.

The panels of the upper half of the front of the one shown was latticed with ribbons to hold veils and other light articles. When closed it latched and locked with one key in the middle and the outside of the front was arranged in beautifully carved panels intended to match an especially designed chamber set.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOME.

Famous House in Fleet Street, London, is Being Torn Down.

Among the interesting pieces of old London, which every week sees marked out for destruction by the iconoclasts who demand a "new" London, must now be included Dr. Johnson's house, No. 7 Johnson's court, Fleet street. This was the doctor's last abode but one. In the list of his London residences with which



DR. JOHNSON'S OLD HOME IN FLEET STREET.

Johnson supplied Boswell, the date opposite this address, presumably of entrance, is given as 1776; but the figures, being in brackets, are to be taken as approximate, for Johnson dated a letter from No. 7, Johnson's court, in 1765. Here he continued until 1776. On March 15 of that year Boswell, returning to town, "hastened next morning to wait on Dr. Johnson at his house, but he was removed from Johnson's court, No. 7, to Bolt court, No. 8." Boswell and Hawkins both note that Johnson invited Miss Williams to share his home in Johnson's court. The latter biographer relates that the doctor's study was in an upper room, with good light and free air, and that the books were "chosen with so little regard to editions of external appearances as showed they were intended for use, and that he disdained the appearance of learning." One of the most interesting reminiscences of No. 7 is that there on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1773, Boswell first dined en famille with Dr. Johnson. Their acquaintance was then of long standing, but Johnson had never before asked Bozzy to dine at his house. The Laird of Auchinleck expected that the entertainment would not be "very well done," as the society paragraphers say, but he was agreeably disappointed, and even records the menu—"a very good soup, a boiled leg of lamb and spinach, a veal pie, and a rice pudding." Foote in waggish allusion to Francis, the doctor's black servant, was willing to suppose that the repast was black broth.

NEWS FOR GEOGRAPHERS

So far as Americans are concerned exceptional interest attaches to the forthcoming Geographical congress, which will be held at Berlin from September 28 to October 4 next. Since the last congress was held in London, in 1895, Americans have done a great deal toward awakening international interest in places heretofore little known, except to merchants and travelers. Among these are Manila, Iloilo, the Sulu islands, Porto Rico and the interior territory of Cuba, and there is little doubt that some instructive papers are now being prepared by American geographers, and will in due time be brought to the attention of the forthcoming congress.

Professor Freiherr von Richtofen will act as president of the congress, and he is now sending out invitations to the various members of the society. The membership fee is $5. A program of the subjects which will be discussed and of papers to be read at the congress is being prepared. As heretofore, the only languages sanctioned during the sessions will be English, German, French and Italian.

Sympathy.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, after they had ridden a short distance in the patrol wagon, "we've got a lot to be thankful fur."

"Yes," answered Meandering Mike; "t'ink of all de folks dat'll have to pull t'roo dis zero weather widout any nice warm jails to go to."—Washington Star.

RACE ON THE DESERT.

On his ride across the deserts of Russia, Mr. Robert L. Jefferson, F. R. G. S., saw many strange sights and had odd experiences. One day on the great plains of Turkestan a couple of Khirghiz

BICYCLE EASILY DISTANCED THE CAMEL.

mounted on a camel tried to race with the bicycle rider. The camel did his best, but in spite of the bad going was utterly defeated, and the camel riders stopped in disgust.

Nails Grow On Amputated Fingers.

It has been observed in the hospitals that nails on amputated fingers continue to grow.

HONOLULU'S BEAUTIFUL YOUNG POLICEWOMAN

Honolulu, the city of the Pacific isles, has a policewoman. Her name is Helen Wilder. She is a beauty and the heiress of many millions made in Hawaiian sugar. She is twenty-three years old.

Miss Wilder is a regularly appointed special officer of the Hawaiian police force. She wears a soft felt hat on which glitters the silver star that proclaims her a policewoman. She also carries a revolver, and is not afraid to use it. She has made several arrests unaided.

The honor of being a policewoman was not forced upon Miss Wilder. To be exact she solicited it. The Hawaiian heiress loves children and animals, and it was to protect her small and lowly friends that she asked an appointment on the police force.

It was reported last month that the captain of a steamship that had put into port at Honolulu had mistreated his children. Miss Wilder boarded the ship and found that for a slight offence the captain had locked the children in a stateroom for several days, keeping them on a bread and water diet. To the astonishment of the protesting captain she promptly marched him down the gangplank and straight to jail.

Recently Miss Wilder has come into the courts through her zeal as a "cop." She detected one Olaaf Hollefson, a

HONOLULU'S DASHING WOMAN POLICEMAN.

street car driver, in the act of driving a mule whose shoulders were bleeding from a chafing collar. She compelled him to leave his car and passengers and go with her to the police station, where she had him "booked" for cruelty to animals.

Hollefson claimed that as Miss Wilder had no warrant the arrest was illegal. He claimed $5,000 damages. The courts decided in favor of Miss Wilder.

Miss Wilder is a belle. She can dance like a fairy. She is past mistress of the feminine art of coquetry. Two men testify, in gloom of spirit, to the fact that she is an adept at the game of hearts. One is Frank Unger, bon vivant and club man, of San Francisco. Another is a dashing young officer of the United States navy. Her engagement to each of these young men was announced. The fact that she had broken the engagements was also announced.

She rides a horse with the daring of a vaquero. She handles the reins with the deftness and daring of a stage driver. She swims and rows with the grace and strength of a Kanaka. But wherever she is, or whatever she may be doing, she caries a pair of handcuffs to snap on the wrists of the enemy of children and animals.—New York Journal.

WITH THE FUNNY MEN.

Two Spring Bards.

The bard of Trion Factory wears the belt as the champion lightweight Spring poet of north Georgia. The local newspaper informs us that last week he "crawled out of his shell, mended up his old straw hat and linen coat, counted the cabbage plants, digged a can of fish bait and bade his wife get a pencil and write down the little song which he felt inspired to sing:"

"Whoop-ee,
Don't you see
Lazy Lawrence a-dancin'?
My heels
Had a feel
Of Junebugs a-prancin'.
Can you hear
Very near
The bumblebee a-hummin'?
Can't you see
On the tree
The buds and blossoms comin'?"

The Trion poet is decidedly original, but not so brief and to the point as the bard of Dodge County, who sings:

"Spring is here, with nary a doubt;
Go an' coax the ol' mule out.
Don't you hear the jaybirds rowin'?
Wisht I'd never larnt mule-plowin'!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

The Superlative Nuisance.

There's a fellow who goes rushing to and fro
Unmindful of the comfort of mankind,
Who plants his heel down squarely on your toe
And merely bolts ahead and doesn't mind.
There's the fellow who crowds past you in the car
And hurries to the seat you should have had;
There's the fellow who comes reeling from the bar—
You have met these sinners and you know they're bad;
But the worst disgrace unto the human race
Is the barber who's had onions for his fare,
And proceeds to puff his breath into your face
While he has you lying helpless in his chair.
—Chicago News.

Didn't Worry Him.

She—I deem it my duty to tell you that papa has lost all.

He (her affianced)—Well, don't worry about that. I have no doubt I can get another girl with good prospects who will marry me.—Philadelphia North American.

Tempora Mutantur.

"Scylla and Charybdis," said his friend, "were the two dangerous rocks so often mentioned in ancient literature."

"I know," replied the congressman. "If we had them over here they'd be mentioned in every river and harbor bill."—Puck.

Scientific Note.

"I see that distilled water is really poisonous," said the majah. "That is what comes, sah, of interfering with nature."

"Right, sah," assented the colonel. "Natuah nevah intended the distillery, sah, to be idling its time away on watah, sah."—Indianapolis Journal.

Our New Serial Story.

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THE HOUSE ...BY THE LOCK

BY MRS. C. L. WILLIAMSON

Author of "The Woman in Grey," "Fortune's Sport," "Lady Mary of the Dark House," Etc.

CHAPTER XVI. — INFORMATION LAID BY CARSON WILDRED.

The case being one of great local importance, having thrown the countryside into a whirl of excitement, the inspector himself had thought it worth while to accompany me on my journey to the mortuary. My name was familiar to him, he said, with a look of interest and curiosity in his eyes; and this being so, doubtless he had not been averse to the chance of keeping watch upon me when I went to gaze upon the body of the mysteriously murdered man.

If he were interested in me, I was at least equally interested in him, or rather in the opinions which he and his brother members of the police force might have formed.

Reticence was, of course, supposed to be observed by so important a functionary as the inspector, but I saw in his round, good-natured face which caused me to hope he might be amenable to a little judiciously-applied flattery. I therefore extolled the arrangements of the local authorities, and ended by saying that, as the sight I had just witnessed had considerably upset me, I should be glad if he would do me the favor of having something with me at the private bar of the adjacent inn.

"Well, sir, it's against the rules, you know," he said, smiling sapiently. "But I certainly consider it an honor to be invited by so celebrated a gentleman as you, Mr. Stanton. And—if you'll go first, sir, I'll just look in a little later and find you at the private bar."

I followed the prudent suggestion, and was presently joined by the inspector, who appeared relieved at finding himself shut in and alone with me.

We had whisky-and-soda ad libitum, and then I cautiously began: "The fact is, inspector," I said, "I was particularly anxious for this chance of a little friendly chat with you. I have certain suspicions, which may be, of course, without a grain of foundation. What I mean to say is, I have grave fears that the murdered man is the friend I thought it possible I might identify. Who the murderer may be in any case remains to be seen, but if the body is that of the person I have in my mind, I might be able to put a clue into the hands of the police. 'A word to the wise,' you know, inspector. But first I am hoping for a little help from you before I run the risk of incriminating one who may be innocent. Quite between ourselves, may I ask what your police surgeon has had to say regarding his examination?"

The inspector looked dubious, then brightened visibly. "You being the man you are, Mr. Stanton," he said sociably, over his third glass of old Scotch, "I can't see that there'd be anything amiss in my answering you so far. Our surgeon, Mr. Potter, reported that the corpse was that of a well-nourished man of probably between 40 and 45 years of age, all the organs healthy, though there were traces of opium in the system—not however, enough to have caused death. The head had been severed from the neck by a skilled anatomist, who knew exactly where to strike; but it had been separated after death, not before. Also, the mutilation of the left hand had been done in the same way. I suppose that is, roughly, the sort of thing you wanted to know?"

"Exactly," I returned; "and every detail you have mentioned goes to strengthen my suspicions. Being an amateur, I was obliged to judge principally by size and height. The surgeon's report fits in with theory exactly. Still, it does not comprise everything. It would be a great assistance if I might know whether the police have as yet had any reliable information to work upon."

We had grown very friendly, indeed almost fraternal now, and the inspector kindy allowed me to refill his glass. "Do you know who Mr. Carson Wildred, of the House by the Lock, is, Mr. Stanton?" he inquired confidentially.

The question surprised and excited me. Was it possible, I hastily asked myself, that already the police were on the same track that I was following? If so, Wildred must have shown himself a less impenetrable villain than I had reason to suppose him.

"Yes, I not only know who he is, but have a slight personal acquaintance with him," I said conservatively.

"Well, sir"—slowly, and with some unction—"Mr. Wildred has been the only one so far—not counting what you yourself may have to say presently—who has given any information of value."

"Indeed? He has given information?" I could not eliminate the astonishment and perhaps something of the disappointment, from my voice.

"Yes, sir. As you know Mr. Wildred, you're probably aware that his country home is close by our town, and close, too, to the spot where the body was found. He was in yesterday evening, as soon as the matter had got noised about, and asked to see the body."

"Incredible!" The word sprang to my lips, but I forced it back, and refrained from uttering it.

"He was unable to identify it, but he spoke of having seen something in the neighborhood of the small backwater not far from his house just before Christmas, which seemed likely to throw light on the matter. The surgeon's idea is, as I think I forgot to mention, sir, that the body had been in the water since Christmas time, or thereabouts, which made Mr. Wildred's supposition the more feasible.

"It seems that the gentleman had a friend staying with him at the House by the Lock until a week or so ago—a Mr. Farnham, an American—who has since sailed for home. They were in the habit of taking a daily walk together, whenever they were not in town, and a week before Christmas noticed that close to the little backwater two men were living in a tent.

"It was a quiet place enough in winter time, and the fellows might have expected to escape observation, perhaps, but it was the smell of their smoke which first attracted Mr. Wildred and his friend to the spot, and as it was his land, Mr. Wildred at first thought of ordering the chaps away. He thought better of it, though, as he seems a good-natured gentleman, and said it didn't really matter to him whether they staid or went. A strict watch was kept on all the locks up at the house, however, as it occurred to Mr. Wildred the men might have some queer design. A day or two went by, and the tent was still there, but on Christmas Day, when Mr. Wildred and Mr. Farnham were walking out, they heard the sound of loud voices, and went near enough to see that the two men were quarreling outside.

"He says he wishes now he had interfered, but it didn't seem worth while at the time. That night there was an unpleasant smell of burning, which came up to the House by the Lock with the wind from that quarter, and was noticed by all the servants, as well as the two gentlemen, who talked about it at their dinner. Next day when Mr. Wildred sent down to find out, the tent and the men were both gone."

"I suppose," I said, "that you have already taken means to ascertain whether there are any remaining traces of such an encampment by the backwater?"

"Certainly we have. That was done immediately, sir, and the ashes left by a big wood fire were found close to the water; also four rough stakes for the tent ropes, and—a coal sack—much of the sort in which the body up there at the mortuary was sewn. There was something else, too, sir. I wouldn't mention it thus early in the proceedings to anybody for whom I hadn't the respect I have for you; but, even as it is, I must have your promise it shan't go any further till it comes out in the proper course of events."

I gave him my promise, hiding my impatience as best I could.

"Well, Mr. Stanton," the inspector went on, lowering his voice, though there was nobody within earshot, "in the wood ashes was found what looks like a most important clue. No thing less, sir, than the calcined bones of four human fingers, cut from the left hand."

"By Jove!" I ejaculated involuntarily, springing to my feet, and beginning to walk nervously up and donw. I hardly knew whether to feel that I had been brought to a dead stop in my operations and suspicions, or to tell myself that Carson Wildred was the most cold-blooded and, at the same time, the cleverest scoundrel who had ever walked the earth.

CHAPTER XVII.—A DISAPPOINTMENT.

"You seem surprised, Mr. Stanton!" exclaimed the inspector.

"I am surprised," I echoed, "and I intend to explain why presently. Meanwhile, I suppose you are trying to get on the track of the second man who lived in that tent?"

"That's what we are doing, sir—hard at it."

"You will never find him," I said.

"No, sir? May I ask what makes you so sure of that?"

"Simply because my opinion is that he does not exist—never did exist."

The inspector's jaw dropped. "But—but Mr. Carson Wildred——" he began, when I turned on him and cut him short.

"Did your experience never show you a case where a man, himself the criminal, invented proofs and clues for the purpose of putting the police upon the wrong track?"

He too started from his chair, forgetting to set down his glass of whisky. "Good heavens, sir, you don't mean to accuse——"

"I don't accuse. I am not yet in a position to do that. I only suggest, and should be myself a criminal if I did not try to throw such light upon the matter as I can. Sit down again, inspector, and let me tell you what I know, and what I suspect."

He sat, or rather dropped into his lately-deserted chair, and his horrified expression, his drooping attitude went far towards showing me what an exalted position Carson Wildred occupied in the esteem of the neighborhood.

"I don't seem to realize it, Mr. Stanton," ejaculated the inspector. "Such a man as Mr. Wildred! So respected, so charitable, has given so much to the church! Why, you must be making a mistake!"

"You shall judge for yourself whether I have any evidence to offer worth building upon," I returned. And then I told him everything, beginning with my chance meeting with Harvey Farnham at the theatre on Christmas Eve.

His face grew graver and graver as I went on, and when at last (having dwelt with due insistence upon the mysterious proceeding attending my call at the House by the Lock, I mentioned the reappearance of the ring on a young lady's finger he shook his head regretfully.

"You've made out a fairly good case against Mr. Wildred, sir," he observed. "Would it be indiscreet to ask whether you've any personal enmity against the gentleman?"

"I don't like him," I admitted. And then I went on to describe in a few words my haunting impression of having been disagreeably associated with him in the past.

"I would wish," I added hurriedly, "to keep the name of the lady now in possession of the ring entirely out of the question, if possible. It must only be brought in, inspector, at the last extremity, should no other means remain of detecting a murderer. As for the ring itself, to save trouble in that direction, I think I could if necessary engage to get hold of it, and I am quite ready at any time to swear to its identity with the one worn by my old friend Farnham."

The inspector thoughtfully scratched his head. "It'll be a nasty business to examine Mr. Wildred's house, in case your friend Mr. Farnham should prove to be all right over in the States. But we can't lose any time. What you've told me to-day is very serious, sir, and must be attended to at once. A couple of detectives will call at the House by the Lock with a search-warrant before nightfall. I can assure you of that. Until some definite conclusion is arrived at, Mr. Stanton, I suppose you would prefer that your name didn't appear in the matter?"

"I don't care a hang whether it appears or not," I retorted recklessly. Perhaps, if I had been a little less reckless—— But it is never profitable to dwell on and brood over the mistakes of one's past.

The inspector assured me that a detective should call that night at the hotel in Great Marlow where I had volunteered to remain, and give me all particulars concerning the examination of the House by the Lock. The appointment made was for eight o'clock, by which time, allowing for obstacles and unforeseen delays, all was sure to be well over.

Though the inspector had promised that the New York police should be communicated with, a great restlessness was upon me, and I resolved myself to cable to America.

It was possible that the St. Paul, the ship in which Farnham had been supposed to sail, was arriving at New York that day, though the chances were, as the weather had been rough, that she would not have made one of her record trips. However, there could be no harm in wiring, and if the ship had got in all waste of time would be avoided.

I wrote out a despatch to the office of the American Line in New York, to be answered (reply prepaid) the moment the St. Paul got in. In this I inquired whether Mr. Harvey Farnham, of Denver, Colorado, had been among the passengers. And, not contenting myself with this, I cabled Farnham, both to Denver and New York, and to the manager of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the latter place, where I had been told that he usually put up.

The answers to these messages I requested to have sent to me at the hotel I had chosen for my headquarters in Great Marlow.

The hours which must intervene before I could possibly hope for a return I spent at the Wayfarers, and there I heard of Wildred, who had lunched at the club with his friend Wigram, and been interrupted during a game of billiards by a telegram. He had used some strong language, and hurriedly excusing himself, had left in the midst of the game.

Things had evidently been put into train early, I told myself with satisfaction, and I concluded that the despatch had either gone out from police headquarters or been sent by that stealthy-faced, invaluable major-dome of Wildred's.

By half-past five I was in the train again, carrying with me all that I could want for the stay of a day or two in a strange hotel, and before eight o'clock I had dined and was anxiously awaiting the appearance of the detective.

I had hardly dared to hope as yet for any answer to my cablegrams, still I was disappointed to find upon my advent in Great Marlow that nothing had arrived.

Every step along the corridor outside the private sitting-room I had taken made me start like a nervous woman, fancying each time that a knock on my door might follow and the wished-for message be handed in to me.

I did not believe that I should hear from Farnham, because my conviction was steadily growing that his murdered body lay unidentified in the mortuary not far away. But I did expect to hear from the shipping company to the effect that no such passenger had been on board the St. Paul. Should this intelligence arrive, there would be so great an increase of the circumstantial evidence against Wildred that I believed the police would be justified in making an arrest.

Wildred once arrested and obliged to stand his trial for the crime of murder, Karine Cunningham would be saved.

Eight o'clock struck, however, and I was reluctantly obliged to give up all idea of receiving any news from America for the night. Five minutes later, as I restlessly paced the room, the wished-for knock sounded; but there was no cablegram to be presented on a tray. A young, fresh-faced man in plain clothing stood there, who I knew before he spoke must be the expected detective.

His information might prove of equal importance with the tidings from America, and I received him with cordiality.

With his first words, however, my heart went down like lead. It was not that I was eager to see a presumably innocent man proved a murderer for the sake of my own selfish ends, but thoroughly believing Wildred to be a consummate scoundrel, I was eager that he should be found out in time to prevent disaster.

"I think, sir," said the young man of the cheerful countenance, "that we've been on a false scent to-day."

I got him to sit down, and launched him upon the full tide of narrative.

"Mr. Wildred was away when we first arrived at the House by the Lock, sir," he went on, "but we should have made use of our search warrant without waiting for his return had not the passage and the octagonal room you described, as well as the tower, been shut off from all communication with the older part of the house by a heavy iron door, of which Mr. Wildred invariably carries the key. This his butler explained by saying that the door had been placed there on account of his master's chemical experiments, which were sometimes of a slightly dangerous character, unless great precautions were used, and in case of an explosion or other accident the safety of the living-rooms might be assured by means of the iron door. The only way of opening it would have been to employ dynamite, the lock being impregnable; and as the grounds for suspicion against Mr. Wildred were not yet strong enough to resort to such violent means, there was nothing to do but wait. He was wired for to London at once."

"Naturally he would prefer being on the spot," I said, with something like a sneer. "All the same, I am very sure that here is another means of communicating with the octagonal room and the tower besides the main door through the passage." And I mentioned the mysterious disappearance of the servant, which had on Christmas day led me to believe in the existence of a secret way of exit.

"We did look about for something of the sort, and even went down a cellar," said the detective, "but saw not the slightest sign to suggest a secret door."

"Well, go on, then, to Mr. Wildred's return," I exclaimed impatiently. "I am anxious to learn why it has been decided that I put you on the wrong track."

"When he came home he admitted very frankly that he had been annoyed at the bother occasioned by our telegram, but appeared by that time to have recovered from his vexation, and to be inclined to laugh the matter off. He let us know in a moment that he guessed how the information had come, but we said nothing, of course, to confirm his suppositions.

"In the first place, he opened the iron door, explaining its workings as though he took some pride in its mechanism, which he said he had invented himself. Then he showed us into the octagonal room, which he had had fitted up as a studio and smoking room combined. The little door you had seen behind the drapery merely led into a cupboard containing boots, an artist's model—a jointed figure of wood—and other odds and ends. It was concealed only because it was not 'an object of beauty,' Mr. Wildred said.

"We then proceeded to the tower, where the chemical experiments are made. There is a small room, reached by mounting a winding skeleton stairway of iron, and there we were shown Mr. Wildred's apparatus. I know something of chemistry mlself, having had a fad that way when I was a boy, and I could see that everything he had was straight and aboveboard.

"A big fireplace in the room accounts for the sparks you saw when you approached the house that day, and Mr. Wildred voluntarily mentioned that there had been something wrong with the flues, so that his experiments could not be conducted properly, and he had sent for an expert to come down from London to look at everything. The man had been expected on Christmas eve, then on Christmas Day, as Mr. Wildred considered the matter urgent, and finally arrived the day after. Mr. Wildred gave us his address without waiting to be asked to do so. That accounted for one more point in our story, sir—the man who was so anxiously looked for, the man the butler seemed at first to take you to be.

"We then said we had been informed that screams or groans had been heard issuing from his house on Christmas Day. Mr. Wildred laughed, remarking that, judging from what he knew of our informant, he had been waiting for us to come to that.

"And he repeated the explanation which been given you, asking us also if we would care to see the scar (which was not yet quite healed) made by the burning methylated spirit on the cook's foot or ankle.

"We thought it best to do as he suggested—indeed, if he had not, we should have proposed the same course ourselves, for the sake of making assurance doubly sure. The cook was sent for; a very handsome young woman, sir, bright and ready with her answers. She described the accident, and whipping off the shoe and stocking from the right foot, showed us a red mark which spread from the ankle down over the whole instep."

"So the cook was a handsome young woman, was she?" I asked suspiciously, remembering the narrow window by the door. "Had she great black eyes, a very white face, and a quantity of dark hair?"

"She had, sir. That would describe her very well. A woman not more than twenty-five or six, and evidently of a superior class."

I turned this bit of information over in my mind. To be sure, I could not at the moment make anything of it apropos of the case in hand, but afterwards I was to remember it under somewhat startling circumstances.

"So you see, sir," the detective continued, "every point you made was met, and in our opinion frankly and sufficiently met. Nothing was found which could possibly justify an arrest, and unless unfavorable reports are received from the New York police the case against Mr. Wildred will have to be dropped. The inspector is having an interview with him to-night, and doubtless some details with which we, in enforcing our search warrant, had no concern will be satisfactorily cleared up. I mean to say, details relating to the American gentleman, his ring, and his departure for the States. Should we hear from New York that he has not returned—why, of course, in spite of appearances at the House by the Lock and failure of circumstantial evidence, suspicion will be renewed again."

There was absolutely nothing to be said. Deep as was my chagrin, I held my tongue as to my opinion of the way affairs had been managed, and parted with the young detective with apparent nonchalance.

Naturally I slept little during the night, and was awake even before the early knock which sounded at my door.

"Two cablegrams for you, sir," said the waiter, when I had bidden him come in.

(To be continued.)

STRANGE GORGES.

The entrance to Ichang gorges, in central China, is so different from anything one has seen up the Yang-tse river that it is hard indeed to think of one as still in China. Ascending the gorges, the cliffs and mountains assume most grotesque shapes and form a veritable giant's causeway, worn in and out by the mighty rushing stream for centuries, above which tower lofty peaks, sheer precipices and huge cones 1,500 feet to 3,000

NEEDLE OF HEAVEN.

feet high, some snow-capped and others fringed with trees; and hardy mountaineers' huts are perched high on the cliffs or stuck like swallows' nests in some protected corner.

One most remarkable cone is called "the Needle of Heaven." Many are the legends of tiger-men told by the simple people, who firmly believe in the existence of such imaginary beings. At the steepest parts the boats are towed by coolies.

LATEST FREAK IN EGGS.

One of the most remarkable designs in Easter eggs is that recently laid by a white Brahma hen, which picks up a living on the farm of Samuel Ridge, at Bensalem, Bucks county, Pa. At first only the abnormal size of the egg attracted at-

AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.

tention. It was found to measure eight and three-quarter inches in circumference at the largest part, and seven and a half inches at the smallest point, and it was decided that it was merely a very large double yolk egg, which is a more or less common performance of hens, but when the shell was opened another complete egg of normal size was found within. The eggs are shown in the accompanying cut.

Tact of a Lord.

Lord Rosebery once had, among other guests, a farmer who tasted ice cream for the first time. Thinking that something had gone wrong the farmer whispered to his host that the pudding by some mischance had got frozen. Rosebery tasted the pudding, thanked the farmer, and then called a servant. After some little conversation he turned to the farmer with a relieved expression and said: "It's all right, Mr. ——; they tell me it's a new kind of pudding and is frozen on purpose."—Mainly About People.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Why Dewey Did It.

"What brought about or caused Admiral Dewey to bombard Manila? Was such a thing thought of in the beginning of the war with Spain? How did Spain come in possession of the Philippine islands—by conquest or discovery? Is not Governor Lee, of South Dakota, right in some of his doctrine that he advocates, especially in regard to it being unconstitutional to take the islands in the way we are doing, or is it constitutional?"—J. L. L., Logansport, Ind.

The following dispatch was sent to Commodore Dewey by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on February 25, 1898:

"Order the squadron, except the Monocacy, to Hong Kong. Keep full of coal. In the event of a declaration of a war with Spain your duty will be to see that the Spanish squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast, and then offensive operations in the Philippine islands. Keep Olympia until further orders."

These instructions meant that our government, in view of the probability of a war with Spain, was getting ready to attack a Spanish stronghold which might serve as a starting point for formidable expeditions against the Pacific coast. Furthermore, they were consistent with a universally accepted rule of war—that of striking the enemy where he can be the most readily found and the most severely hurt.

In view of the attitude of foreign governments, who all indicated that they expected us to take Manila, for the proper protection of the interests of their citizens there, and that, if we committed the unheard-of act of sailing away and leaving the islands to their fate, with rebel Filipinos ready to besiege it, capture it, and rob everybody therein, it was a necessity of war that we should take the city, and so it was taken. Had we not done so, the English, French and Germans would assuredly have done so, for the protection of their people in Manila.

Gov. Lee, of South Dakota, is an ignoramus. No country needs to put into its constitution the right to acquire territory. That is inherent in sovereignty. Any country can acquire territory by conquest, annexation, purchase, or otherwise. We discussed this subject fully several months ago.

In Case of Impeachment.

"There has been considerable discussion among a number of our men, in which I respectfully refer to you for enlightenment. The question is, should the President and Vice-President die or be impeached, who would take the President's chair pro tem.? Kindly publish this information in your columns and give authority."

The law on the subject declares that "In case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed, or a President is elected." Failing the Secretary of State, the succession goes to the other Cabinet officers, in specified order.

In other words, if both President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart be incapacitated by serious illness or otherwise, to exercise the functions of the presidency, John Hay, Secretary of State, would become acting President. The next in succession would be Secretary Gage, of the Treasury Department; the succession then proceeds as follows: Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior.

No More Commodores.

"Do I understand that the rank of commodore has been abolished in our navy? How did it originate?"—W. C., Worthington, O.

Yes, the naval personnel bill abolishes the rank and title. The naval use of the term probably originated from the Italian word commendatore, and was generally applied to an officer who had charge of a squadron of ships ordered to some particular service. It corresponds to that of brigadier general in the army. By an act of Congress of July 16, 1862, a commodore's rank was established between that of captain and rear admiral. It was conferred upon the old fighters only as a title of courtesy, and captain was the highest actual rank in the United States navy up to 1857, when Congress enacted a law creating the rank of flag officer for the commander of a squadron, which was in turn abolished when the grade of rear admiral was established as a means of conferring promotion on officers for distinguished services in the early naval operations of the civil war.

Not Double Pay.

"Can a soldier who was mustered into the volunteer service and not mustered out of the National Guard, draw pay from the state for the time he was in the volunteer service?"—W. B., Knottsville, W. Va.

Certainly not. When he was in the volunteer service, he was in the service of the United States, not of the state, and hence has no claim on the latter for pay. We can not imagine how such a foolish idea originated.

Soldiers' Homes.

"What are the conditions, and how should a soldier apply to get admittance to a national home, and where are they located?"—J. J. M., Reedsville, W. Va.

The national soldiers' homes are for honorably discharged volunteers who are unable to earn a living by labor. Soldiers and sailors whose pensions exceed $16 per month are not admitted, unless for special reasons. The homes are: Central, Dayton, O.; Northwestern, Milwaukee, Wis.; Eastern, Togus, Maine; Southern, Hampton, Va.; Western, Leavenworth, Kan.; Pacific, Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Marion, Ind.

Write a letter to the Secretary of the board of managers, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Times Building, New York, N. Y., making application. Inclose your discharge, and if a pensioner, your pension certificate; and if you have been an inmate of a state soldiers' home, your discharge from that home.

Joseph and Mary.

C. A. M., Dayton, Wash.: All that is known of Joseph, the reputed father of Jesus, is contained in the gospels. He was the son of Heli, and a just man, of the house and lineage of David. John 1:45; Luke iii:23; Matthew 1:20; Luke ii:4. He lived at Nazareth, and Mary lived there too. Luke 1:26, 27. He espoused Mary, the daughter and heir of his uncle Jacob, and before he took her home he received the angelic communication recorded in Matthew 1:20. When Jesus was twelve years old, Joseph and Mary took him to Jerusalem to keep the Passover, and when they returned to Nazareth he continued to act as father to the child Jesus, and was reputed to be so in fact. Here our knowledge of Joseph ends. That he died before the crucifixion is tolerably certain by what is related in John xix:27; and perhaps Mark vi:3 may imply that he was then dead. But where, or how, or when he died no one knows.

The above answer is reprinted in response to numerous requests.

No Speculation.

"A free silverite asked me if it is not speculating for the government to buy 48 cents worth of silver, and have it coined into dollars and compel the people to take it at one hundred cents. My answer was, that it is not speculating in the least, so long as we could maintain the parity between the two coins. Am I correct or not?"—J. W. H., Philadelphia, Mo.

You are correct. The profit to the government is only apparent, not real. It must accept these silver dollars at their face value, and when they become worn it must take them and replace them with either new coin or with notes.

New States.

"Can a new state be formed from territory of another state in which the new state lines are entirely within the boundary of the state from which it is taken, providing the state legislature and Congress concur?"—W. C. D., Bolivad, W. Va.

Yes, if there were good reasons for it. See the constitution, article 4, sec. 3, which says that "no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state * * without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of Congress."

Presidential Succession.

A. R. M., Gallatin, Mo., writes: "My question is not answered satisfactorily. Most anyone knows the answer you gave. Is it not true that the cabinet officers retire at the same time as the president and vice president? If this be so, there would be no cabinet officers for the presidency to fall upon."

As our answer was a statement of a law of congress, you evidently suppose the congress which passed that law was composed of a lot of idiots.

It is true that cabinet officers retire with the incoming of a new president; but they hold their positions, in the eye of the law, until their successors are appointed and qualified. Hence the objection you raise is no objection at all.

Portraits in Newspapers.

"I have noticed that whenever any great event occurs in Europe portraits of the principal actors or characters are published in the daily papers of America almost as soon as those of Europe. Please tell me through the Question Bureau how these pictures are secured, before a sufficient time has elapsed for them to be transmitted through the mails."—V. D., Reedsville, W. Va.

In any large city photographs of celebrities in all lines can be purchased. Most large daily newspaper offices keep large collections of these photographs, ready to use when occasion demands it.

Railroad Query.

"Please tell me if there is any railroad running from the United States into Canada by land or bridge, and not by canal or tunnel."—R. A. N., Sharon, Kan.

Most certainly. The Great Falls and Canadian runs from Great Falls, Mont., to Lethbridge, Alberta; the Canadian Pacific, Minneapolis and St. Paul runs from the two cities named to Pasqua, Assiniboia; three lines of the Great Northern run from North Dakota and Minnesota to connect with the Canadian Pacific at points in Manitoba; the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western runs from Minnesota to Port Arthur, Ontario, on the northern shore of Lake Superior; two lines cross from northern Michigan into Ontario at Sault Ste. Marie; railroads cross by car ferry at Detroit and at Limekiln crossing, opposite Amherstburg; roads also cross by bridge at Niagara; and several lines cross the boundary into Canada from New York, Vermont and Maine, and from Maine into New Brunswick.

Roland and Oliver.

"How did it originate, or what gave rise to the expression, 'A Roland for an Oliver?'"—W., Bourbon, Ind.

To give "A Roland for an Oliver" is an old synonym from the matching of one bragging lie against another. Roland and Oliver were two of Charlemagne's most famous paladins, and some of the exploits of these worthies as related by the old romancers, are as ridiculous as they are extravagant. Roland received his death wound at the hands of Oliver at the battle of Roncesvalles, A. D. 778.

The Light Brigade.

"Who had command of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaklava?"—C. K., McClellandtown, Pa.

The Earl of Cardigan, upon an order alleged to have been given by Lord Lucan for the capture of certain Russian guns, led the charge of his light brigade, composed of only about 600 cavalry, against the enemy. Only about 150 survived. The first who fell was Capt. Nolan, the officer who conveyed the disputed order from Lord Lucan.

Inspiration.

"Some time ago the question was asked in the Bureau if the first four books of the New Testament were written by inspiration. Please read II Timothy iii:16; St. John xiv:26, which should convince any one."—D. W. B., Hewins, Kan.

You forget that in such a case, the testimony of the person or book whose authenticity is under consideration is not conclusive. The testimony must be outside this. We simply gave the views of the latest exponents of Biblical criticism, without expressing any opinion ourselves.

Miscellaneous.

H. C., Bellecenter, O.: Not to our knowledge.

A. W. C., Grassmere, Mich.: We do not answer questions of law. See Rules above. Consult a lawyer.

J. H. D., Grange, N. C.: We know of no paper entirely devoted to that. Try the Scientific American, New York.

A. H. D., Jennings, N. C.: Yes, as we understand it. Put the claim into the hands of a competent attorney.

J. M. C., Maryville, Tenn.: The Waverly Novels embrace all the novels written by Sir Walter Scott, without exception.

H. B., Middleville, Mich.: Bryan was the nominee on the Chicago platform in 1896. We can not reprint the platform.

G. S., Carmichaels, Pa.: You can print a book and sell it, without copyrighting it; but in that case any one else can print and sell it also. All copyrights are issued by the librarian of Congress at Washington.

C. T. R., Biddeford, Me.: Your statement would not be correct. In Jefferson's time the coinage ratio was not 16 to 1, but 15½ to 1, and remained so until 1835, when it was made 16 to 1 (or 15.98 to 1, to be precise). The silver dollar was worth less than the gold dollar after about 1821. From that time gold was exported and silver remained at home, because the gold was more valuable as bullion than as coin. See "Report of 1878," page 554. By changing the ratio by the coinage law of 1835, the silver dollar was made worth more than the gold dollar. So silver dollars were exported as bullion. The silver dollar was never in general circulation in the United States. The reason they went abroad in Jefferson's time was that Spanish and Mexican dollars were then a legal tender here, and there was profit in shipping the dollars abroad as bullion and bringing in these foreign dollars. You should get your facts straight before trying to correct others.

POSTOFFICE IN A CASK.

There is a postoffice at Cape Horn that has no postmaster. It consists of a cask strongly bound and securely fastened by iron chains in which letters and papers

GETTING MAIL AT CAPE HORN.

are deposited by seamen passing the Horn in calm weather, to be taken up by others passing afterward and bound in the direction from which the depositors come. Mariners going and coming, deposit and take up mail there.

Point for Wheelmen.

Wheelman—I believe I'll give up bicycling. I am as careful as can be, but every now and then some accident happens. This is the second time I've been arrested and fined for running into people.

Business Man—I'll tell you how to manage. Just you get a job as bill collector. Everybody will dodge you then.—New York Weekly.

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward."

The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point.

Blood Poisoning—"The surgeon said when he took out the brass shell received in wound at San Juan Hill two weeks before, that it would have poisoned me if it had not been for my pure blood. I told him it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that made it pure." GEORGE P. COOPER, Co. G, 25th U. S. Inf., Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Rheumatism—"Myself and a friend both suffered from severe attacks of rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured both. We would not be without it." WM. H. LESTER, 65 Leonard St., Fall River, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FITS Can Be Permanently CURED

If you suffer from Epileptic Spasms or Spells, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., have children or relatives that do so, or know people that are afflicted, My New Discovery, Epilepticide, will PERMANENTLY cure them, and all you are asked to do is to send for a Free Bottle and try it. It has cured thousands where everything else has failed. My 90-page Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," free. When writing, please give full name, AGE, and postoffice and express address. Correspondence professionally confidential.

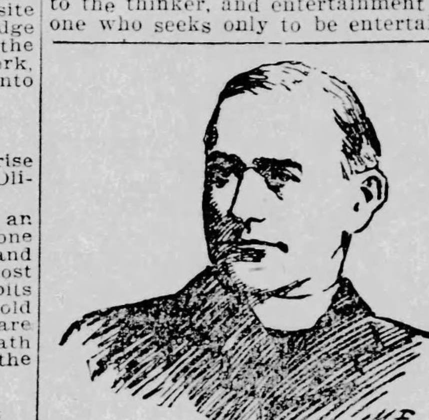
W. H. MAY, M. D., May Laboratory, 94 Pine Street, New York City.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A story which is attracting a great deal of attention is one entitled The Two Standards, by Rev. William Barry, the author of The New Antigone which some twelve years ago, won a considerable success in the reading world. This second book promises to be equally popular.

The story deals with several questions of the social and religious life of the present day, taking hold of them in a fearless way that shows the author to be earnest in his convictions, while, at the same time, there is nothing of the preacher in his style. It gives food for thought to the thinker, and entertainment for the one who seeks only to be entertained.



REV. WILLIAM BARRY.

The character-drawing in the story is excellent. Gerold Erven, the great composer, who was attracted by Marian's superb voice and musical ability; Father Randolph, the monk; Charlie Latimer, her cousin; and Miss Raby, who "disgraced herself by attending medical schools and taking a doctor's degree" are all real people, moving through the various scenes of the story. The two standards are, of course moral ones and the lesson is one of renunciation. The reader's interest is held to the close of the story, which is published by the Century company.

A story written in collaboration has much to contend with in order to reach the highest success. Especially is this true of the writers who have marked peculiarities of style which are known to the reading public, as is the case of The Daughters of Babylon, by Wilson Barrett and Robert Hichens, recently published by the Appletons. That they have done so well in obliterating the division lines in their united work, is a matter of surprise in so long and somewhat complicated story.

The story, which is well worth reading, is published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

A little volume bearing upon its title page the somewhat gruesome title of Wrecks and Wreckers, in which is contained "A Tragedy and a Mystery," challenges more than ordinary interest among Toledo readers, from the fact that while the name of the author is given as Sylvanus Pierson, another one that is well and most favorably known may be truthfully added, that of Jermain. Mr. Jermain's modest venture into the field of literature is published by F. Tennyson Neely, of New York in his Booklet Library.

The story, which is really more in the character of a dramatic sketch than a sustained narrative, opens with the evening gathering of some old-time friends at a familiar common resort upon the shore of Lake Michigan, where for years they had been in the habit of meeting. They are telling ghost stories for entertainment, and finally call upon one who is somewhat of a stranger in the circle, for his contribution. He responds with the narrative which follows, it being a personal experience, wierd enough to make upon him a life-long impression.

A considerable volume, and one of a good deal of interest, will be found in The Jacksonian Epoch, by Charles H. Peck. It is the story of the lives of Clay and Jackson, who are made to personify in a most vivid way the ideals and instincts of the two great political parties, at the time in which they lived and acted in the public arena. The author considers it the most dramatic period in the history of our nation, a judgment with which many will differ, as they recall the Revolution and the later terrible conflict among our own people for the overthrow of slavery.

It was, however, the era when the great questions of tariff, of currency and of internal improvements began to be of supreme importance, and to divide the national parties—questions which yet remain at the fore for settlement. The author has put into the story of the discussions of these things by men who have helped so much to make our internal history, a vitality which clothes it with fascination. For the most part the narrative is historically accurate, and written with so much spirit and vigor as to give it permanent interest and value. Harper & Brothers are the publishers.

Mrs. Edith Wharton has published a collection of her short stories under the title of The Greater Inclination. Those who are familiar with this author's style will know that the book is decidedly readable. It contains eight of these stories written in her best vein.

Mrs. Wharton is analytical somewhat after the Henry James style, but manages to hold herself to the thread of her story even when pursuing a psychological problem. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

A pretty little book comes from Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, entitled The Song of the Rappahannock, by Ira Seymour Dodd. It is made up of sketches of the Civil War, many of them having been well received in McClure's Magazine. The opening sentences will show somewhat of the spirit of the little volume.

"The Song has been silent for more than thirty years. In another thirty years it will cease to be a living memory, save to a handful of very old men. But those who once heard can never forget its wierd, fantastic, sinister tones. * * * With the marvelous range of tone and expression it was, however, always one Song with one fateful burden."

The writer was a young soldier in the Army of the Potomac, and speaks with feeling.

The Secret of Sex by Samuel H. Terry, claims to be a physiological work founded upon the long study of the author, and his wide observation of the physical conditions of parents where a tendency to one sex prevailed in the offspring. The volume was first published in 1886, and seems to have received the approval of physicians of high standing. This new edition is published by the J. T. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York.

Eight Stories of life in the navy by Anna A. Rogers, have been published in a little pocket volume by the Scribners, under the title given to it by the first one, Sweethearts and Wives. And a pretty and pathetic story it is, which will move every woman's heart who reads it. Some of the other stories are as follows: Mutiny on the Flagship; The Commodore's Chair; War and Peace; Marjory and the Captain, and Amina San.

Books Received.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:
Throne Makers. By W. R. Thayer. $1.50;
Corn Plants. By Frederick Leroy Sargent. 75 cents; and
A Tent of Grace. By Adelina Cornfeldt Lust. $1.50.

From Frederick A. Stokes Co.:
The Sturgis Wager. By Edgar Moretta. 50 cents;
Hilda. By Sarah Jeanette Duncan. $1.25; and
Catherine the Great. By Fred Whishan. $1.25.

From D. Appleton & Co.:
History of Spain. By Frederick A. Ober. 60 cents;
Pharos, the Egyptian. By Guy Boothby. 50 cents;
The Mormon Prophet. By Lily Dougall. $1.50;
By Berwin Banks. By Allen Raine. 50 cents;
The Story of Geographical Discovery. By Joseph Jacobs. 40 cents; and
A Duet. By A. Conan Doyle. $1.25.
No. 5 John Street. By Richard Whiting. The Century Co. $1.50.
Fighting in Cuban Waters. By Edward Stratemeyer. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.
The Merchant Prince of Cornville. By Samuel Eberly Gross. Rand, McNally & Co. 75 cents.

From R. Fenno & Co.:
An Index Finger. By Tulis Abrojal. $1.25; and
The Measure of a Man. By E. Livingston Prescott. $1.25.
The Black Douglass. By S. R. Crockett. Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.50.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Wolfe's Battlefield to Be Cut Up Into Building Lots.

Recent dispatches indicate that the Plains of Abraham, one of the most noted historic battlefields on this continent, have been surveyed for building lots. This is the battle ground on which Wolfe fell at the close of his victory over the French under Montcalm at the gates of Quebec in 1759. The site has since been sacred in the eyes of North Ameri-

WOLFE'S MONUMENT, QUEBEC.

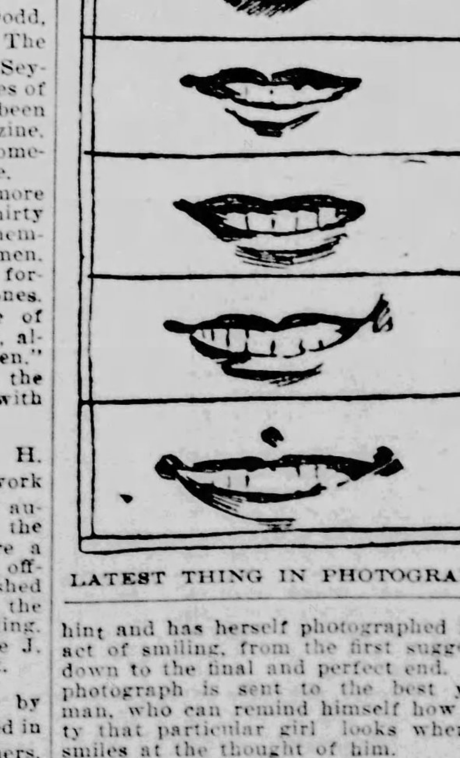
can historians, and the remarkable information that nine streets have been mapped out on the historic ground for suburban improvement will excite surprise.

It appears that until a year ago the Dominion of Canada has paid a nominal rental of $100 a year to preserve the battlefield from encroachments. The date of the last contract has expired, and as the principal owners of the ground refuse to make a new arrangement on sentimental grounds, there seems a likelihood that the historical plains will soon become a closely settled suburb of Quebec. All the historical associations of Canada have declared against what they term a desecration, but up to date there has been no coherent plan broached for preserving the battlefield as it stands. The proposition to buy it outright and convert it into a national park is approved, but it is doubtful if the necessary expenditures could be carried through parliament.

Coming as it did before the American revolution the victory of Wolfe at Quebec and the associations of his historic battlefield are of interest to the people of the United States who annually visit the spot in great numbers. Although the Plains of Abraham, which are an elevated plateau about two miles from Quebec proper, are embellished with a monument to Wolfe, the remains of the great general are buried in the parish churchyard of Greenwich, England. The British government erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, but the monument that still stands on the Plains of Abraham is the one that attracts pilgrims from all parts of the world.

PICTURE OF HER SMILE.

The latest idea in photographs is to have a picture taken of one's smile. It is taken instantaneously to get the right expression. What more bewitching than a sudden bright, natural smile—the parted lips, dimpled cheek, white teeth? It is indescribable. That is what the girl has been told, and so she takes a



LATEST THING IN PHOTOGRAPHS.

hint and has herself photographed in the act of smiling, from the first suggestion down to the final and perfect end. This photograph is sent to the best young man, who can remind himself how pretty that particular girl looks when she smiles at the thought of him.

Filipino Statesmanship.

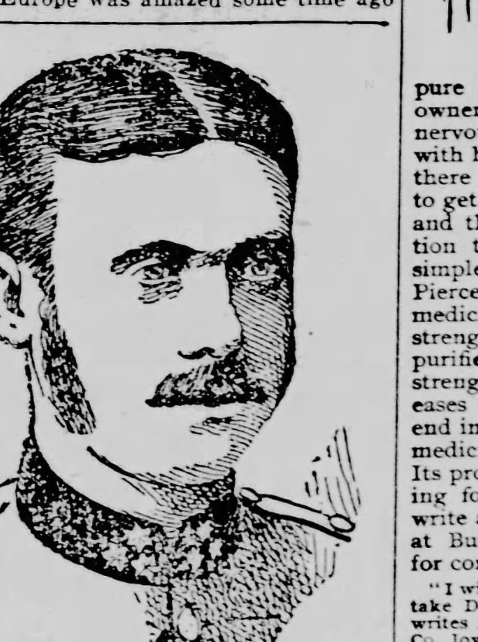
Golden whistles—golden collars—
They delight me somewhat; yet
Nothing like the golden dollars
That I hope somehow to get.
—Washington Star.

IS A CELIBATE.

Heir to Austrian Throne Wishes His Nephew to Succeed.

According to a cable dispatch from Vienna the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, nephew of Emperor Franz Josef and heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, has announced that it is his final determination not to marry, and that he wishes the succession to pass at his death to Karl, the 12-year-old son of his brother, the Archduke Otto.

This news is certainly surprising, and for various reasons. It is interesting to learn that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand has determined to remain a bachelor. Europe was amazed some time ago



ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND.

at the rumor that he had married a woman very much beneath him in rank and assuredly great will be its pleasure at learning beyond the shadow of a doubt that there was no truth in the rumor. Whether Europe will be equally pleased at learning that the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary is resolved never to marry is another question.

After all, however, it is not easy to see how the Archduke Franz Ferdinand can have any voice in the matter of the succession. Emperor Franz Josef is still alive, and while he lives he will remain the sole arbiter in this matter. It is possible that he may accede to a wish expressed by his nephew Franz Ferdinand, but it is far more likely that he has already made up his mind in regard to the succession, and if so it is extremely improbable that any wish expressed by any member of his family will have the slightest weight with him.

WAS A SPITEFUL WOMAN.

Our scene is laid in a woman's restaurant—a place started by women especially for women, where none but the wealthy can go, for it is about the most expensive lunch room, outside of the swell hotels, that one could possibly choose. Being a place of this standing, one naturally expects to find there the acme of good manners.

In fact, there is an unwritten law among its patronesses that no one shall take a vacant seat at a table already occupied, or attempt to seat herself at a table until the last occupant has left it.

The place is so popular, and it is considered so exactly the thing to go there for luncheon, that the room is always crowded. There is a long line of waiting customers, and many are turned away.

It happened one day, not very many days ago, that a woman came in for luncheon. She was alone. The place was comfortably filled, but looking around she spied a table at which sat one person, and she had finished her meal. So the woman, in anticipation of her speedy departure, moved up and stood near the table, waiting her chance to take the place apparently so soon to be vacated.

This must have incensed the woman at the table, for she started in to examine her bill carefully, called the waitress to her, and after a lengthy discussion succeeded in getting the amount corrected by five cents which she had been overcharged.

Then she took out a dollar bill, looked it over carefully, smoothed it out and laid it on the check to be paid. Finally she took up her cloak and started to put it on in the most deliberate manner. After that was adjusted to her satisfaction she tackled the furs. They were put on; then taken off and put on again, removed once more, scanned carefully for a missing loop and at last put on to stay.

Her gloves were taken out of her muff, and after five minutes' fussing with them they were finally drawn on, and there was no further excuse for my lady to keep the waiting woman standing any longer. Reluctantly she vacated her seat, and with a supercilious glance at the woman who had dared annoy her she passed to the desk and paid her check, leaving a tired, nervous, cross woman to take her place.—New York Herald.

THE FIREPLACE.

Besides the factor of genuine happiness in the home a fireplace repays us for the care it requires in the most practical way, says the Woman's Home Companion. An open fire is the best ventilator that can be conceived, and if the living room of a home have such a fire there is one spot at least where one is sure of pure air. Headaches will not be common in such a room, nor nervous "fidgets" from close dry heat—such heat as marks the atmosphere of furnace or steam-heated houses. In addition to the living room fireplace there should be one bed room at least in every house where an open fire may be commanded in case of sickness. The problem often most unsolvable for both trained and untrained nurses is that of ventilation in a sick room. With an open fireplace there is no question to solve, no thought necessary. Impurities in the air are sucked up as fast as they accumulate, and fresh air drops down, to be heated before breathed by the patient.

RELIC OF GLACIAL PERIOD.

The supposed "corduroy road" of late glacial age, found at Amboy, Ohio, has been examined by Prof. G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, Ohio, says the Engineering News. He found a series of logs lying side by side, as in a corduroy road, and extending for a length of 200 feet and covered by about 30 feet of gravel, in which was the tooth and tusk of a mammoth; the tusk being 10 feet long by 22 inches in circumference at the base and weighing 155 pounds. But he decides that, while the resemblance to an artificial road is striking, the appearance of the logs showed that they were driftwood deposited during the closing centuries of the glacial period, when the water of Lake Erie was held at a level 150 feet higher than it is at present. The logs and base of the deposit are now about 140 feet above the lake level and four miles distant from the lake shore, on the banks of the Conneaut creek. The gravel was brought down from higher land to the south, near the source of the creek.

Experienced.

Lawyer—Are you a married man.

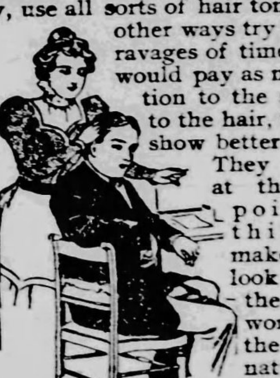
Witness—No; but I was run over by a trolley car once.—Chicago News.

Trial Package Free!

If any reader, suffering from rheumatism, will write to me, I will send them free of cost a trial package of a simple and harmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 40 years' standing. This is an honest remedy that you can test before you part with your money. Address: JOHN A. SMITH, 143 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

GRAY HAIR.

Some people do a whole lot of worrying when a few gray hairs make their appearance. They pick them out carefully, use all sorts of hair tonics, and in other ways try to hide the ravages of time. If they would pay as much attention to the stomach as to the hair, they would show better judgment. They would get at the starting point of the things that make people look old. If the stomach works well, the blood will naturally be pure. With



pure blood running in the veins, its owner cannot be sick. He won't be nervous either, and his food will agree with him. His lungs will be strong, and there will be no chance for consumption to get a footing. His head will be clear, and there will be, within him, an ambition to work. Good health is such a simple thing—so easy to have. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the medicine that induces good health. It strengthens the stomach when weak, purifies the blood, tones up the nerves, strengthens the lungs, and cures all diseases that, if neglected or badly treated, end in consumption. It is a temperance medicine—no alcohol or whisky in it. Its protracted use does not create a craving for intoxicants. If afflicted, better write about your case to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y. He charges no fee for consultation by mail.

"I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Jas. Murphy, of Fonda, Pocahontas Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic scrofula of twelve years' standing. I had doctored for the trouble until I was completely discouraged. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now—better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Take Dr. Pierce's Pellets if you want to be permanently cured of constipation.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To Make Grafting Wax.

C. A., Michigan: Grafting wax is made by melting equal parts of resin, beeswax and tallow together. If it be so hard that it cannot be worked with the hands, melt it again and add more tallow. To make it harder, add more resin.

To Tell a Horse's Age.

T. McC., Virginia: The foal is born with two grinders in each jaw, above and below, or they appear within three days after birth. Before the expiration of the month they are succeeded by a third, more backward. At the expiration of the first year, a fourth grinder usually comes up, and the yearling has three, or soon afterwards, six nippers and four grinders above and below in each jaw. At the age of a year and a half, the mark in the central nippers will be short and faint, and all the nippers will be flat. At two years this will be more manifest. At this period a fifth grinder will appear, and process commences. The first teeth are very useful to the colt, but not to the grown animal. The teeth, by the growth of the jaw, become separated too far from each other to be useful, and another set is necessary. The second teeth push up from below, and the fangs of the first are absorbed, until the former approach the surface of the gum, when they drop out. Sometimes the first dentition, or milk teeth, are not driven out properly, and the permanent teeth do not appear in their proper places. The milk teeth that are not pushed out by the natural action should be extracted. They are improperly called wolfs' teeth. Teeth which first appear are first renewed.

A horse at three years old should have the central permanent nippers growing, the two other pairs wasting, six grinders in each jaw, above and below, the first and fifth level, the others and the sixth protruding. There will be a sharp edge on the new incisors. At three years and a half, or between that and four, the next pair of nippers will be changed, and the mouth at that time cannot be mistaken. The central nippers will have attained nearly full growth. At four years, the nippers will be fully developed, the sharp edge somewhat worn off and the mark shorter, wider, fainter. The next pair will be up, but they will be smaller, with the mark deep and extending quite across them. The corner nippers will be larger than the inside ones, yet smaller than they were, and flat and the mark nearly effaced. The sixth grinder will have risen to a level with the others, and the tusks will begin to appear. The tusks are four in number, two in each jaw, situated between the nippers and grinders, much nearer to the former than the latter, and nearer in the lower jaw than the upper. The appearance of the tusk may vary from four years to four years and six months. At four and a half years and between that and five, the last important change takes place. The corner nippers are shed, and the permanent ones begin to appear. The central nippers are considerably worn, and the next pair are commencing to show marks of usage. The tusk has now protruded, and is generally a full half inch in height. After the rising of the corner nippers the colt beomes a horse, and the filly a mare.

At five years the horse's mouth is almost perfect. The corner nippers are up, with long, deep mark irregular in the inside, and the other nippers showing evidence of increased wearing. The tusk is much grown; the grooves have almost or quite disappeared, and the outer surface is regularly convex. It is still as uneven within, and with the edge nearly as sharp as it was six months before. The sixth molar is quite up, and the third molar is wanting. The last three grinders and the tusks are never shed. At six years the mark on the central nipper is worn out. In the next incisors the mark is shorter, broader and fainter, and in the corner teeth the edges of the enamel are more regular, and the surface is evidently worn. The tusk has attained its full growth, being about an inch long, convex outward, concave within, tending to a point, and the extremity somewhat curved. The third grinder is fairly up, and all the grinders are level. The horse has a perfect mouth. At seven years the mark is worn out in the four central nippers, and is fast wearing away in the corner teeth. The tusk is also beginning to be altered. It is rounded at the point, rounded at the edges, still rounded without, and beginning to get round inside. At eight years the tusk is rounded in every way. The mark is gone from the bottom nippers, and it may be almost said to be out of the mouth. There is nothing remaining in the bottom nippers that can clearly show, according to Jennings, the age of the horse, or justify the most experienced examiner in giving a positive opinion. A horse may be judged as to age up to eight years, but it is impossible to tell after that time how much older he is. Certain movements or signs may show that a horse is older than eight, but how much no one can tell certainly.

What Ails the Hens.

J. G., Wisconsin: It is the same old story—too much kindness. You overfeed your fowls, and it is no surprise to the editor that you find them under the perch, dead. Cut down their rations, and give them plenty of grass. Do not forget the grit, and have a good dusting place. Stop feeding corn for two or three weeks. Give boiled bran in which an onion and a little meat is chipped in the morning. Make a stiff paste. Do not make it sloppy. Skip food at noon, and before they go to roost give boiled oats and bran. Make only sufficient for them to clean up well, as bran soon sours. If you have a wide run, the fowls will get plenty to eat for a noon meal. If you can not get grass, cut clover fine; soak it in water sufficient to swell it, and feed it to the fowls. They will eat it eagerly. The house must be kept well cleaned. After two or three weeks corn may be given for evening meal. It should be warmed.

Ice House On Top of Ground.

C. B. H., Virginia: To construct an ice house on top of the ground, a board floor should be laid down, elevated a little from the ground. Put up double walls and fill the interstice with chaff or tan bark. Make small drainage places at the edges of the floor for the water to run off. Lay a foot of straw on the bottom. Pack the ice closely in blocks in the house, putting about a foot of straw along the sides of the house. Make the house with a peak-roof. On top of the ice place two feet of straw. There should be a hole cut on each side of the house at the top, so that the air may pass in and out over the straw on top of the ice. It is almost impossible to keep ice in a very small surface ice house during hot days of summer.

Horse Has Weak Eyes.

H. N. T., West Virginia: Your horse has opthalmia, which is indicated by the milky bluish color. The editor cannot promise you a cure, if the horse has had the trouble for any length of time. You are advised to give sweet bran mashes only for about four days. When the bowels become easy, give one of the following powders night and morning: Pulverized calchicum, 1¼ ozs.; saltpetre, 2 ozs. Divide into 12 powders. Inject a little of this into the eye: Tincture of opium, 1 oz.; rain water, 1 pint. Inject twice a day.

Lump On Mule's Shoulder.

F. O. M., Missouri: The editor judges from your letter that your mule is affected with a disease known as cold abscess. The swelling is large and indolent, the result of a lower chronic form of inflammation, in the center of which there is a small collection of pus. This kind of abscess is mostly found at the base of the neck, and in front of the shoulder joint. The swelling is slightly hotter than the surrounding parts, and not very painful upon pressure. Such abscesses have the appearance of a hard tumor. The quantity of matter contained is very small, enclosed in very thick and partially organized walls. The treatment should be given by a veterinary surgeon, as all ordinary applications are of little avail. The tumor should be explored to learn if there is pus. The incision should be made over the softest part and carried deep into the tumor, and the matter allowed to escape. After this, whether matter is found or not, active inflammation must be induced to promote solution of the thick walls. This may be done by inserting well into the incision a piece of oakum or cotton saturated with tincture of iodine. This sets up a destructive inflammation of the walls, and suppuration follows, which should be encouraged by hot fomentations and poultices. The orifice must be kept open, and should it be disposed to heal, the oakum or cotton saturated with iodine must again be inserted. You should consult a veterinarian if possible, as tumors differ in the cause as well as nature.

Sprain of Coffin Joint—Grease Heel.

J. L. L., Wisconsin: You do not state how long your mare has been with foal, which in treatment for sprain must be considered. A sweating blister would be proper if the mare were not with foal, but under present circumstances, all that you can do will be to bathe the joint with vinegar as warm as the hand will bear, in which a handful of salt is stirred to the quart. After bathing, dry well, and wrap the part with soft cloths. For the grease heel, on which scabs are now found, give the mare, if she is in good flesh, 15 ozs. raw linseed oil. Reduce her grain ration and give bran mashes to keep the bowels regular. Bathe the heels with witch hazel, and afterward dry with a sponge and soft cloths. Keep this up for a few days. Then sprinkle this on the heels: Wheat flour, 4 parts; alum, 2 parts, and rosin 2 parts. Let this remain on for a full day, then wash off with witch hazel. Dry well and apply the flour, rosin and alum again, wrapping the parts with soft muslin. Exercise the animal daily in a gentle way on a road that is not muddy or dusty.

Sheep Have Sore Mouths.

J. B. J., Michigan: Give each sheep epsom salts, 1 oz.; ginger, ½ drachm, gentian, ½ drachm. Wash the mouths with alum in powder, 1 oz.; tincture of myrah, 1 fluid oz.; water, 1 quart. This may be used in quantity more or less, in accordance with the size of your flock.

Pigs Lose Appetite—Also Lose Hair.

J. N. P., Oklahoma: Give each pig 1 oz. Epsom salts in bran slops. Repeat in a week. Wash the parts affected with warm water and soap, using a brush. Dry well afterward, and rub well in where hair is falling off, with iodine, 2 drachms; vaseline, 2 ozs. Break up some soft coal and mix a little salt with it. Let the pigs lick at this. Feed no corn for two weeks. If bowels show constipation feed freely of bran slops. Let the pigs have a few vegetables, and they will soon have good appetites.

Received.

Old and New Methods of Farming. A pamphlet of 18 pages. Contains much that will be read with interest by young farmers as well as those who have had years of experience. It gives a formula for preparing a fertilizer at home that will save expense. J. N. Harris, Ludlow, Vermont.

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture: Some Insects Injurious to Garden and Orchard Crops. A series of articles dealing with insects of this class. Prepared under the direction of the entomologist. By F. H. Chittenden, assistant entomologist.—Grazing Problems in the Southwest and How to Meet Them. By Jared G. Smith, assistant agrostologist. Prepared under the direction of the agrostologist.

From Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio: Sugar Beet Investigations in 1898.

The Trail of the Slang Slinger.

"Mamma, George struck me!"

"George, what did you strike your sister for?"

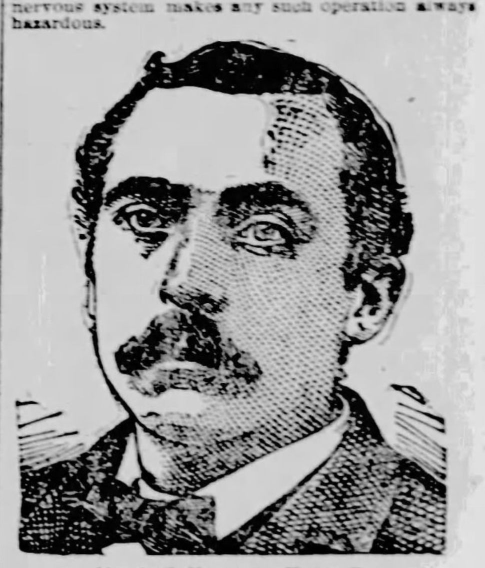
"Ten cents."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SURE STRICTURE CURE

Solvent-Alterans the Only Effective Method Known to Science.

A Home Method that Mr. A. G. Vollmer Found Surer and Easier than Operation.

Hospital records inform us that in submitting to an operation for the cure of stricture a man has only one chance in ten of being cured, and that the danger from hemorrhage, blood poison and shock to the nervous system makes any such operation always hazardous.



MR. A. G. VOLLMER, KNOX, PA.

When a stricture is close to the neck of the bladder, the risk of an operation is always greater and the percentage of failures always higher. Mr. Vollmer had for some years a very troublesome stricture in the deep urethra, close to the bladder. His home doctor had tried to cure him by operation, but failing in that he settled down to the regular use of a steel sound as the only treatment he knew of that could be of service. One day Mr. Vollmer saw an advertisement of the Solvent-Alterans method, and immediately sent for an explanation of the same. This was so common sense and so humane that he decided to test it, although he was very skeptical.

The result was indeed a marvel. He suffered no pain or distress while employing the Solvent-Alterans, and his progress was indeed most gratifying. In one month the Solvent-Alterans cured him. Five months later Mr. Vollmer reported that he was still cured and that the results were permanent. He found the system perfectly safe; it was easier than the sound and surer in the result. Solvent-Alterans does away entirely with the surgeon's instruments and operation. It is a home treatment and can be employed by any one without difficulty. Full particulars can be obtained without cost; all that a man need to do is to ask for the free books describing the Solvent-Alterans method. They will be sent by mail, sealed, and free of charge. It will pay any man to investigate before submitting to an operation. Address the Empire Medical Company, 235 F. Smith Building, Boston, Mass.

RELIEF FOR WOMEN

DR. MARTEL'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS

Particulars and testimonials in plain sealed letter MAILED FREE.

FRENCH DRUG CO., 381 & 383 Pearl St., New York.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... **$18.00**

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm, Perfected. Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

Drop Head Folding Cabinet, $2.00 extra.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

Talmage's Sermon.

A WILLING SACRIFICE.

Jephtha's Daughter Offered Herself Without One Murmur.

In his sermon Dr. Talmage lodges a protest against the parental heedlessness and worldly ambition which is threatening the sacrifice of many American children. Text, Judges xi. 36: "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do to me according to that which hath proceeded out of thy mouth."

Jephthah was a freebooter. Early turned out from a home where he ought to have been cared for, he consorted with rough men, and went forth to earn his living as best he could. In those times it was considered right for a man to go out on independent military expeditions. Jephthah was a good man according to the light of his dark age, but through a wandering and predatory life he became reckless and precipitate. The grace of God changes a man's heart, but never reverses his natural temperament. The Israelites wanted the Ammonites driven out of their country, so they sent a delegation to Jephthah, asking him to become commander-in-chief of all the forces. He might have said: "You drove me out when you had no use for me, and now you are in trouble you want me back;" but he did not say that. He takes command of the army, sends messengers to the Ammonites to tell them to vacate the country, and getting no favorable response, marshals his troops for battle.

Before going out to the war Jephthah makes a very solemn vow, that if the Lord will give him the victory, then, on his return home, whatsover first comes out of his doorway he will offer in sacrifice as a burnt offering. The battle opens. It was no skirmishing on the edges of danger, no unlimbering of batteries two miles away, but the hurling of men on the point of the swords and spears until the ground could no more drink the blood, and the horses reared to leap over the pile of bodies of the slain. In those old times opposing forces would fight until their swords were broken, and then each one would throttle his man until they both fell, teeth to teeth, grip to grip, death-stare to death-stare, until the plain was one tumbled mass of corpses from which the last trace of manhood had been dashed out.

Jephthah wins the day. Twenty cities lay captured at his feet. Sound the victory all through the mountains of Gilead. Let the trumpeters call up the survivors. Homeward to your wives and children. Homeward with your glittering treasures. Homeward to have the applause of an admiring nation. Build triumphal arches. Swing out flags all over Mizpeh. Open all your doors to receive the captured treasures. Through every hall spread the banquet. Pile up the viands. Fill high the tankards. The nation is redeemed, the invaders are routed, and the national honor is vindicated.

Huzza for Jephthah, the conqueror! Jephthah seated on a prancing steed, advances amid the acclaiming multitudes, but his eye is not on the excited populace. Remembering that he had made a solemn vow that, returning from victorious battle, whatsoever first came out of the doorway of his home, that should be sacrificed as a burnt offering, he has his anxious look upon the door. I wonder what spotless lamb, what brace of doves will be thrown upon the fires of the burnt offering?

Oh, horrors! Paleness of death blanches his cheek. Despair seizes his heart. His daughter, his only child, rushes out of the doorway to throw herself in her father's arms and shower upon him more kisses than there were wounds on his breast or dents on his shield. All the triumphal splendor vanishes. Holding back this child from his heaving breast, and pushing the locks back from the fair brow, and looking into the eyes of inextinguishable affection, with choked utterance he says: "Would to God that I lay stark on the bloody plain. My daughter, my only child, joy of my home, life of my life, thou art the sacrifice!"

The whole matter was explained to her. This was no whining, hollow-hearted girl into whose eyes the father looked. All the glory of sword and shield vanished in the presence of the valor of that girl. There may have been a tremor of the lip, as a rose leaf trembles in the sough of the south wind; there may have been the starting of a tear like a rain drop shook from the anther of a water lily; but with a self-sacrifice that man may not reach, and only woman's heart can compass, she surrenders herself to fire and to death. She cries out in the words of my text, "My father, if thou hast opened thy mouth unto the Lord, do unto me whatsoever hath proceeded from thy mouth."

She bows to the knife, and the blood which so often at the father's voice had rushed to the crimson cheek, smokes in the fires of the burnt offering. No one can tell us her name. There is no need that we know her name. The garlands that Mizpeh twisted for Jephthah, the warrior have gone into the dust; but all the ages are twisting this girl's chaplet. It is well that her name came not to us, for no one can wear it. They may take the names of Deborah, of Abigail, of Miriam, but no one in all the ages that shall have the title of the daughter of sacrifice.

Of course, this offering was not pleasing to the Lord, especially as a provision was made in the law for such a contingency, and Jephthah might have redeemed his daughter by the payment of 30 shekels of silver. But before you hurl your denunciations at Jephthah's cruelty, remember that in olden times, when vows were made, men thought they must execute them, perform them, whether they were wicked or good. There were two wrong things about Jephthah's vow. First, he ought never to have made it. Next, having made it, it were better broken than kept. But do not take on pretentious airs and say, "I could not have done as Jephthah did." If, in former days, you had been standing on the bank of the Ganges, and you had been born in India, you might have thrown your children to the crocodiles. It is not because we are naturally any better, but because we have more gospel light.

Now I make very practical use of this question when I tell you that the sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter was a type of the physical, mental, and spiritual sacrifice of ten thousand children in this day. There are parents all unwittingly bringing to bear upon their children a class of influences which will as certainly ruin them as knife and torch destroyed Jephthah's daughter. While I speak the whole nation, without emotion and without shame, looks upon the stupendous sacrifice.

In the first place, I remark that much of the system of education in our day is a system of sacrifice. When children spend six or seven hours in school, and then must spend two r three hours in preparation for school the next day, will you tell me how much time they will have for sunshine and fresh air, and the obtaining of that exuberance which is necessary for the duties of coming life? No one can feel more thankful than I do for the advancement of common school education. The printing of books appropriate for schools, the multiplication of philosophical apparatus, the establishment of normal schools, which provide for our children teachers of largest calibre, are themes on which every philanthropist ought to be congratulated. But this herding of great multitudes of children in ill-ventilated schoolrooms and poorly equipped halls of instruction is making many of the places of knowledge in this country a huge holocaust. Politics in many of the cities gets into educational affairs, and while the two political parties are scrabbling for the honors Jephthah's daughter perishes. It is so much so that there are many schools in the country to-day which are preparing tens of thousands of invalid men and women for the future, so that in many places, by the time the child's education is finished, the child is finished! In many places, in many cities of the country, there are large appropriations for everything else, and cheerful appropriations, but as soon as the appropriation is to be made for the educational or moral interests of the city, we are struck through with an economy that is well night the death of us.

In connection with this I mention what I might call the cramming system of the common schools and many of the academies. Children of delicate brain compelled to tasks that might appall a mature intellect; children going down to school with a strap of books half as high as themselves. The fact is, in some of the cities parents do not allow their children to graduate for the simple reason, they say, "We cannot afford to allow our children's health to be destroyed in order that they may gather the honors of an institution." Tens of thousands of children educated into imbecility: so that connected with many such literary establishments there ought to be asylums for the wrecked. It is push, and crowd, and cram, and stuff, and jam, until the child's intellect is bewildered, and the memory is ruined, and the health gone. There are children who once were full of romping and laughter, and had cheeks crimson with health, who are now turned out in the afternoon pale-faced, irritated, asthmatic, old before their time. It is one of the saddest sights on earth an old-mannish boy or an old-womanish girl. Girls ten years of age studying algebra! Boys twelve years of age racking their brain over trigonometry! Children unacquainted with their mother tongue crying over their Latin, French and German lessons! All the vivacity of their nature beaten out of them by the heavy beetle of a Greek lexicon! And you doctor them for this, and you give them a little medicine for that, and you wonder what is the matter with them. I will tell you what is the matter with them. They are finishing their education!

In my parish in Philadelphia, a little child was so pushed at school that she was thrown into a fever, and in her dying delirium, all night long, she was trying to recite the multiplication table. In my boyhood I remember that in my class at school there was one lad who knew more than all of us put together. If we were fast in our arithmetic he extricated us. When we stood up for the spelling class he was almost always at the head of the class. Visitors came to his father's house, and he was always brought in as a prodigy. At 18 years of age he was an idiot. He lived ten years an idiot and died an idiot, not knowing his right hand from his left, or day from night. The parents and the teachers made him an idiot.

You may flatter your pride by forcing your child to know more than any other children, but you are making a sacrifice of that child, if by the additions to its intelligence, you are making a subtraction from its future. The child will go away from such maltreatment with no exhuberance to fight the battle of life. Such children may get along very well while you take care of them, but when you are old or dead, alas! for them, if, through the wrong system of education which you adopted, they have no swarthiness or force of character to take care of themselves. Be careful how you make the child's head ache or its heart flutter. I hear a great deal about black man's rights, and Chinaman's rights, and Indian's rights and woman's rights. Would God that somebody would rise to plead for children's rights. The Carthagenians used to sacrifice their children by putting them into the arms of an idol which thrust forth its hand. The child was put into the arms of the idol, and no sooner touched the arms than it dropped into the fire. But it was the art of the mothers to keep the children smiling and laughing until the moment they died. There may be a fascination and a hilarity about the styles of education of which I am speaking, but it is only laughter at the moment of sacrifice. Would God there were only one Jephthah's daughter!

Again, there are many parents who are sacrificing their children with wrong systems of discipline—too great rigor or too great leniency. There are children in families who rule the household. The high chair in which the infant sits is the throne, and the rattle is the scepter, and the other children make up the parliament, where father and mother have no vote! Such children come up to be miscreants. There is no chance in this world for a child that has never learned to mind. Such people become the botheration of the church of God, and the pest of the world. Children that do not learn to obey human authority are unwilling to learn to obey divine authority. Children will not respect parents whose authority they do not respect. Who are these young men that swagger through the streets with their thumbs in their vest, talking about their father as "the old man," "the governor," "the squire," "the old chap," or their mother as "the old woman." They are those who, in youth, in childhood, never learned to respect authority. Eli, having heard that his sons had died in their wickedness, fell over backward and broke his neck and died. Well he might. What is life to a father whose sons are debauched? The dust of the valley is pleasant to his taste, and the driving rains that drip through the roof of the sepulchre are sweeter than the wines of Helbon.

There must be harmony between the father's government and the mother's government. The father will be tempted to too great rigor. The mother will be tempted to too great leniency. Her tenderness will overcome her. Her voice is a little softer, her hand seems better fitted to pull out a thorn and soothe a pang. Children wanting anything from mother cry for it. They hope to dissolve her with tears. But the mother must not interfere, must not coax off, must not beg for the child when the hour comes for the assertion of parental supremacy and the subjugation of a child's temper. There comes in the history of every child an hour when it is tested whether the parents shall rule or the child shall rule. That is the crucial hour. If the child triumphs in that hour, then he will some day make you crouch. It is a horrible scene. I have witnessed it; a mother come to old age, shivering with terror in the presence of a son who cursed her gray hairs, and mocked her wrinkled face, and begrudged her the crust she munched with her toothless gums!

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child."

But, on the other hand, too great rigor must be avoided. It is a sad thing when domestic government becomes cold military despotism. Trappers on the prairie fight fire with fire, but you cannot successfully fight your child's bad temper with your own bad temper. We must not be too minute in our inspection. We can not expect our children to be perfect. We must not see everything. Since we have two or three faults of our own, we ought not to be too rough when we discover that our children have as many. If tradition be true, when we were children we were not all little Samuels, and our parents were not fearful lest they could not raise us because of our premature goodness. You cannot scold or pound your children into nobility of character. The bloom of a child's heart can never be seen under a cold drizzle in the household. Better than ten years of fretting at your children is one good, round, old-fashioned application of the slipper! That minister of the gospel of whom we read in the newspapers that he whipped his child to death because he would not say his prayers, will never come to canonization. The arithmetics can not calculate how many thouands of children have been ruined forever either through too great rigor or too great leniency. The heavens and the earth are filled with the groan of the sacrificed. In this important matter, seek divine direction, O father, O mother.

Some one asked the mother of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield if she was not proud to have three such eminent sons, and all of them so good. "No," she said, "it is nothing to be proud of, but something for which to be very grateful."

Again, there are many who are sacrificing their children to a spirit of worldliness. Some one asked a mother whose children had turned out very well, what was the secret by which she prepared them for usefulness and for the Christian life, and she said: "This was the secret: When in the morning I washed my children, I prayed that they might be washed in the fountain of a Saviour's mercy. When I put on their garments, I prayed that they might be arrayed in the robe of a Saviour's righteousness. When I gave them food, I prayed that they might be fed with manna from heaven. When I started them on the road to school, I prayed that their path might be as the shining light, brighter and brighter to the perfeect day. When I put them to sleep, I prayed that they might be enfolded in the Saviour's arms." "Oh," you say, "that was very old fashioned." It was quite old fashioned. But do you suppose that a child under such nurture as that ever turned out bad?

In our day most boys start out with no idea higher than the all-encompassing dollar. They start in an age which boasts it can scratch the Lord's prayer on a ten-cent piece, and the ten commandments on a ten-cent piece. Children are taught to reduce morals and religion, time an eternity, to vulgar fractions. It seems to be their chief attainment that ten cents make a dime, and ten dimes make a dollar. How to get money is only equaled by the other art, how to keep it. Tell me, ye who know, what chance there is for those who start out in life with such perverted sentiments. The money market resounds again and again with the downfall of such people. If I had a drop of blood on the tip of a pen, I would tell you by what awful tragedy many of the youth of this country are ruined.

Further on, thousands and tens of thousands of the daughters of America are sacrificed to worldliness. They are taught to be in sympathy with all the artificialities of society. They are inducted into all the hollowness of what is called fashionable life. They are taught to believe that history is dry, but that fifty-cent stories of adventurous love are delicious. With capacity that might have rivaled a Florence Nightingale in heavenly ministries, or made the father's house glad with filial and sisterly demeanor, their life is a waste, their beauty a curse, their eternity a demolition.

In the siege of Charleston, during our civil war, a lieutenant of the army stood on the floor beside the daughter of the governor of the state of South Carolina. They were taking the vows of marriage. A bombshell struck the roof, dropped into the group, and nine were wounded and slain; among the wounded to death the bride. While the bridegroom knelt on the carpet trying to stanch the wounds, the bride demanded that the ceremony be completed, that she might take the vows before her departure; and when the minister said, "Wilt thou be faithful unto death?" with her dying lips she said "I will," and in two hours she had departed. That was the slaughter and the sacrifice of the body; but at thousands of marriage altars there are daughters slain for time and slain for eternity. It is not a marriage; it is a massacre. Affianced to some one who is only waiting until his father dies, so he can get the property, then a little while they swing around in the circles, brilliant circles; then the property is gone, and, having no power to earn a livelihood, the twain sink into some corner of society, the husband an idler and a sot, the wife a drudge, a slave, and a sacrifice. Ah! spare your denunciations from Jephthah's head, and expend them all on this wholesale modern martyrdom.

I lift my voice against the sacrifice of children. I look out of my window on a Sabbath and I see a group of children, unwashed, uncombed, unchristianized. Who cares for them? Who utters to them one kind word? When the city missionary, passing along the park in New York saw a ragged lad and heard him swearing, he said to him: "My son, stop swearing! You ought to go to the house of God to-day. You ought to be good; you ought to be a Christian." The lad looked in his face and said: "Ah; it is easy for you to talk, well clothed as you are, and well fed, but we chaps ain't got no chance." Who lifts them to the altar for baptism? Who goes forth to snatch them up from crime and death and woe? Who to-day will go forth and bring them into schools and churches? No. Heap them up, great piles of rags and wretchedness and filth. Put underneath them the fires of sacrifice, stir up the blaze, put on more faggots, and while we sit in the churches with folded arms and indifference, crime and disease and death will go on with the agonizing sacrifice.

During the early French revolution at Bourges, there was a company of boys who used to train every day as young soldiers; and they carried a flag, and they had on the flag this inscription: "Tremble, tyrants, tremble; we are growing up." Mighty suggestive! This generation is passing off, and a mightier generation is coming on. Will they be the foes of tyranny, the foes of sin, and the foes of death, or will they be the foes of God? They are coming up! I congratulate all parents who are doing their best to keep their children away from the altar of sacrifice. Your prayers are going to be answered. Your children may wander away from God, but they will come back again. A voice comes from the throne to-day, encouraging you: "I will be a God to thee, and to thy seed after thee." And though when you lay your head in death there may be some wanderer of the family far away from God, and you may be twenty years in heaven before salvation shall come to his heart, he will be brought into the kingdom, and before the throne of God, you will rejoice that you were faithful. Come at last, though so long postponed his coming. Come at last!

I congratulate all those who are toiling for the outcast and the wandering. Your work will soon be over, but the influence you are setting in motion will never stop. Long after you have been garnered for the skies, your prayers, your teachings, and your Christian influence will go on, and help to people heaven with bright inhabitants. Which would you rather see?—which scene would you rather mingle in, in the last great day — being able to say, "I added house to house, and land to land, and manufactory to manufactory; I owned half the city; whatever my eye saw I had, whatever I wanted I got;" or on that day to have Christ look you full in the face and say, "I was hungry, and ye fed me; I was naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and in prison, and ye visited me; inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these my brethren, ye did it to me"?

Pain Conquered; Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 92,649]

"I feel it my duty to write and thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It is the only medicine I have found that has done me any good. Before taking your medicine, I was all run down, tired all the time, no appetite, pains in my back and bearing down pains and a great sufferer during menstruation. After taking two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt like a new woman. I am now on my fourth bottle and all my pains have left me. I feel better than I have felt for three years and would recommend your Compound to every suffering woman. I hope this letter will help others to find a cure for their troubles."—MRS. DELLA REMICKER, RENSSELAER, IND.

The serious ills of women develop from neglect of early symptoms. Every pain and ache has a cause, and the warning they give should not be disregarded.

Mrs. Pinkham understands these troubles better than any local physician and will give every woman free advice who is puzzled about her health. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Don't put off writing until health is completely broken down. Write at the first indication of trouble.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

An eminent scientist recently said: "Cod-liver Oil is truly a wonderful composition. It is seemingly Nature's remedy in almost every wasting disease."

Scott's Emulsion contains the pure oil combined with hypophosphites, it rebuilds worn tissues, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves, stops drains and wasting. Consumptives, Diabetics, pale or thin people, or nursing mothers, should remember this. Do not accept a substitute.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

QUINQUENNIAL MEETING

OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN LONDON.

A Condensed Program of Proceedings, Beginning June 26th and Closing July 4th.

Public Meeting in the Queen's Hall, on June 28th, to be arranged by the Countess of Aberdeen.

SUFFRAGE.

Public Meeting in the Queen's Hall, on June 28th, to be arranged by the Political Section.

Educational Section.

Subjects to be treated of.

1. The Child Life and Training; 2, Schools; 3, Universities; 4, Modern Educational Experiments; 5, Technical Education; 6, Co-Education; 7, Training of Teachers; 8, Examinations and Examination Systems; and 9, Women as Educators.

Professional Section.

1, Professions; 2, Medicine; 3, Art; 4, Women as Educators; 5, Women Inspectors; 6, Science; 7, The Drama and Music; 8, Nursing; 9, Literature and Journalism; 10, Clerical Work; 11, Agriculture; and 12, Horticulture.

Legislative and Industrial Section.

1, Special Labor Legislation for Women; 2, Special Labor Legislation for Children; 3, Civil Disabilities of Women; 4, Trade Unionism; 5, Co-Operation and Profit Sharing; 6, Ethics of Wage Earning; 7, Technical and Industrial Training of Women and Girls; 8, Provident Schemes; 9, Scientific Treatment of Domestic Service; and 10, The Home as Workshop.

Political Section.

1, Parliamentary Enfranchisement of Women; 2, Responsibilities and Duties of Women in Politics; 3, Women's Status in Local Government; and 4, Administrative Work.

Social Section.

1, Prisons and Reformatories; 2, Preventive Work; 3, Rescue Work; 4, Treatment of the Destitute Classes; 5, Social Settlements; 6, Women's Clubs; 7, Emigration; 8, Protection of Young Travelers; 9, Provident Schemes; 10, Temperance; 11, Amusements, and 12, Social Necessity for an Equal Moral Standard for Men and Women.

DISPLACES HATPINS.

Although the hatpin in use at present answers its purpose fairly well, there is a demand for something a little more convenient and one which will not have the faculty of becoming mislaid so readily. Another drawback in the use of the present type of hatpin is that it very soon causes unsightly marks in the frame or trimming of the hat. This is true of fabrics of all kinds and colors, but its work is particularly disastrous on those of the more delicate tints. Joseph Stauber, of Brookville, Kan., has invented a little affair which is intended to supersede the hatpin entirely and which will

TO HOLD WOMEN'S HATS ON.

always be found just where and when it is wanted. It is sewed to the hatband on either side. The contrivance consists of a plate provided with means for fastening it to the sweat band and this is provided with a toothed arm working on a pivot or hinge. The latter is manipulated by means of a lever which protrudes downwardly just under the plate and elevating the comb when the lever is depressed. When the hat is adjusted on the head of the wearer the teeth are caused to engage in any desired position, but are easily disengaged by means of the lever.

Attracted Her Attention.

"I was severely afflicted with eczema and suffered from a terrible itching of the skin. My attention was attracted to Hood's Sarsaparilla by reading of wonderful cures and I began taking it. After the use of six bottles I was cured of the itching and swelling."—Mrs. Jennie Walton, 810 South Main street, Akron, O.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BRILLIANTS

"God of the granite and the rose,
Soul of the lily and the bee,
The mighty tide of being flows
In countless channels, Lord, from thee.
It springs to life in grass and flowers,
Through every range of being runs,
And from creation's mighty towers
Its glory flames in stars and suns.

And the voice that was calmer than silence said:
"Lo, it is I, be not afraid!
* * * * * * * *
The Holy Supper is kept, indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three—
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

—James Russell Lowell.

Fair as the summer azure
A timid violet blew
Close to the fort's embrasure
O'er which the hot shells flew.

'Neath battle-smoke and thunder
The fort was quickly stilled,
Its huge walls blown asunder,
Its brave defenders killed.

Still on the fortress battered,
Whose heroes lay entombed
Beneath their banners tattered,
The peaceful violet bloomed.

—R. K. Munkittrick.

The lives which seem so poor, so low,
The hearts which are so cramped, so dull,
The baffled hopes, the impulse slow,
Thou takest, touchest all; and, lo!
They blossom to the beautiful.

—Susan Coolidge.

Souls that dwell in stillness,
Doing the little things or resting quite,
May just as perfectly fulfill their mission,
Be just as useful in the Father's sight,
As they who grapple with some giant evil,
Cleaving a path that every eye may see,
Our Saviour cares for cheerful acquiescence
Rather than for busy ministry.

MATURITY.

Dear as thou art, thou shalt be still more dear
When growing life hath more ennobled thee,
And touched thy beauty with maturity.

For not alone hath Spring her blooms of gold—
A fuller loveliness doth June unfold,
And fair fruits redden as the year grows old.

And I who kiss thy lips and cry "A rose!"
Shall kiss more reverently when sorrow shows
Her patient presence in the mouth's repose:

Reading a sweeter message in thy look
Than that which all my quick'ning pulses shook
When love from thee hope's bright assurance took.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

On the Verge.

"I told her my soul was wrapped up in her."

"What did she say?"

"She warned me to be careful or I'd be making love to her before long."—Philadelphia North American.

A New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.—Free.

Mr. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a **Positive Specific Cure** is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA Shrub, called by botanists, the *piper methysticum*, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Urates, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Professor Edward S. Fogg, the Evangelist, testifies in the *Christian Advocate* that the Kava-Kava Shrub cured him in one month of severe Kidney and Bladder disease of many years' standing. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks he was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease, after ten years' suffering. The bladder trouble was so great he had to get up five to twelve times in a night. Rev. Thos. M. Owen, gives similar testimony. Many ladies, including Mrs. Lydia Valentine, East Worcester, N. Y.; Mrs. Maria Wall, Ferry, Mich., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this **Great Discovery** for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail FREE, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. **It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail.** Address, the Church Kidney Cure Company, 409 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Brief History of the War

February 15, 1898.—Battleship Maine blown up in the harbor of Havana and two officers and 264 sailor killed.

February 20.—Board of inquiry ordered to Havana.

March 8.—Fifty million dollars voted unanimously for the national defense and put unreservedly in the hands of the President.

March 28.—Report of the board of inquiry sent to Congress. The Maine was destroyed by a nexplosion from the outside.

April 20.—President signs the joint resolution demanding that Spain relinquish her authority in Cuba and declaring that "the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent." Ultimatum of the people of the United States sent to Spain.

April 21.—Spain delivers passports to United States Minister Woodford. Equivalent to a declaration of war.

April 23.—President McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers.

April 25.—Congress passed a bill declaring that "war has existed since the 21st day of April between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain."

May 1.—Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet of twelve vessels at Manila. About 500 Spaniards were killed and 700 wounded. No American loss of life and no American vessel seriously injured. One of the greatest naval victories in the history of the world.

June 1.—Bombardment of Santiago by Sampson's fleet.

June 3.—Hobson sank the Merrimac at the entrance of the harbor.

June 13.—Sixteen thousand troops sailed from Key West for Cuba under Major-General William F. Shafter.

June 21.—Shafter's army landed at Baiquiri.

July 1 and 2.—Shafter attacked outer fortifications of Santiago, capturing El Caney and San Juan.

July 3.—Complete destruction of the fleet of Admiral Cervera by Rear-Admiral Sampson's fleet under the temporary command of Rear-Admiral Schley. One American killed and two wounded. Spanish loss about 1,200 killed and wounded and 1,500 prisoners, including Admiral Cervera.

July 14.—Surrender of Santiago and 12,000 Spanish soldiers.

July 19.—General Miles' expedition sails for Porto Rico.

July 26.—Spain begins negotiations for peace.

August 10.—General Miles occupies Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

August 11.—American losses up to date. Of the army: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as a result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91.

August 12.—Agreement for an armistice signed at Washington by Secretary of State Day and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing Spain.

August 13.—Dewey and Merritt capture Manila.

September 9.—Peace commissioners on the part of the United States—William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid.

October 1.—Meeting of peace commission at Paris, Spain being represented by Eugenio Montero Rios, B. de Abarzuza, J. de Garnica, W. R. de Villa Urrutia and Rafael Cerero.

December 10.—Treaty of peace agreed upon, Spain relinquishing Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine islands, the United States agreeing to pay $20,000,000 for the latter.

February 6, 1899.—Ratification of the treaty by the Senate of the United States.

March 17.—Acceptance of the treaty by the Queen Regent of Spain.

April 11.—Exchange of ratifications at Washington and official close of the war.

EGGS CAN'T BREAK.

The American breakfast is incomplete without the traditional boiled egg, and, while cookin gof these is a very simple matter, it is attended with some difficulties. In some instances a large number

CONVENIENT EGG COOKER.

must be cooked and the operation of getting them in and out of the boiling water without cracking the shells and getting them accurately timed is a matter of great nicety. In order to facilitate this an egg-holder has been patented in this country by Henry J. Marks, of Toowoomba, Queensland, which is shown in the accompanying cut. Two trays are fastened to a central support, which forms a handle for the whole, and the eggs are held in place by means of pins arranged on the two bases. A dozen eggs may be stowed away in this device at one time, and when the water has reached the proper temperature all are dipped by the same operation, so that the eggs are all cooked to the same point. The risk of breaking the eggs is entirely avoided by the use of a device of this kind.

Belts Are Narrower Than Ever.

All belts are much narrower than they were, and are fastened with small jeweled buckles, the idea being to have as much of the princess effect as possible; the belt is made narrow, so as not to cut the line between the waist and skirt. Ribbon, silk, satin or velvet on the bias is used. There are very few leather belts seen, and very few colored ones, black being used more than anything else. The Russian ribbon is often seen, and is to be used in great quantities on the spring gowns. Only a narrow width should be used; but as this ribbon comes only in narrow widths, it is hardly necessary to emphasize this.—Harper's Bazar.

The Last Resort.

First specialist—Smith's mental trouble is assuming an alarming phase. He can not bear noise, the least excitement or the sight of human beings.

Second Specialist—What are you doing for him?

First Specialist—I've sent him to Philadelphia.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 5, APRIL 30, 1899.

The Comforter Promised.

John 14:15-27.

A lesson for Pentecost. Study also John 16:1-15. Memory verses: 25,26.

Golden Text: I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. —John 14:16.

15. If ye love me, keep my commandments.

16. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever;

17. Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.

18. I will not leave you comfortless: I will come to you.

19. Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me; because I live, ye shall live also.

20. At that day ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you.

21. He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him.

22. Judas saith unto him, not Iscariot, Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world?

23. Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him.

24. He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings: and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me.

25. These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you.

26. But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

27. Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

Illustrative Applications.

If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments (v. 15). A gentleman I knew used to have a great deal to say about the ethical life as the only true life. He was right in so saying. Christianity is not a mush of emotion; Christianity is severely practical. There is emotion in Christianity, but Christianity distinguishes the genuine from the spurious emotion by asking whether emotion actually blooms into ethics, pushes itself out into strenuous and straight living. Though you are whelmed and splashing with what you call love to Christ, he will not call it love unless it makes you sedulously careful to do the exactly righteous deeds which he commands. A love which glows on Sunday, but sinks into cold, harsh, worldly ashes on Monday, which lets you be bitter in speech, and censorious in judging, and mean in dealing, is leagues apart from what Christ means by love.

Another comforter, that he may be with you for ever (v. 16). The original word for "Comforter" means "called to one's side." The title is too wide for any sufficient rendering by any single English word. Hold to the old English meaning of "comforter." It is from con fortis, one who strengthens. That is the function of the Comforter—not merely to cushion with consolation, but to gird with various strength. And he is to forever abide with us. I have found no such illuminating words concerning the mission of the Comforter as these of Dr. Bushnell's: "Having brought on his outwardly historic work to a close, Christ perceives that his permanent or protracted stay in the flesh and before the senses would be rather a hindrance than a help to farther progress. If it were possible for him as a visible Savior and resident, to win disciples all over the world and in all ages, they would yet be disciples, not of faith, but of the eyes; aching still to see him, more than to be like him; thronging on to his seat as pilgrims over continents and seas; yet not one in a hundred of them ever getting near enough to speak with him; wanting all, of course, a visible kingdom, since they have a visible King. Therefore he declares a change of administration—that the Christ of the eye is to be withdrawn, and the spirit, an invisible, diffusive, persuasive, everywhere present, always abiding, Christ substituted—a Christ whom no distance can remove, whom the sick man can have in his chamber, the prisoner in his dungeon, the exile in his place of banishment, the martyr in his fires; present to the heart, more present than looks or words; present where the eye is blind and cannot see him, and the ear is deaf and cannot hear him speak. And yet he is to be consciously felt Christ. The disciples are always to know the ascended Lord of their hearts, and to be kept in the sense of his society.

Whom the world cannot receive; for it beholdeth him not, neither knoweth him: ye know him; for he abideth with you, and shall be in you (v. 17). A little child was laughing at an old gentleman for blowing soap-bubbles with a pipe. The gentleman was Sir Isaac Newton. He was blowing them that he might study the laws of light, as the thin wall of the bubble differentiated the light-rays. It is easy to see that the philosopher was in a realm of which the little child had no conscience whatever. So the regenerate is in another realm from the unregenerate. He sees and know immensities of things of which the man whose spiritual nature is all dormant can have no conception.

He shall teach you all things, and bring to your remembrance all that I said unto you (v. 26). Similarly we are told (John 16:13,14). "He shall not speak from himself; but what things soverer he shall hear, these shall he speak. He shall glorify me: for he shall take of mine, and shall declare it unto you." "God has much light to break out of the Bible yet," said Pastor Robinson to the Pilgrims at Leyden. True; but it shall be light out of and in accord with the Bible. It shall be the truth of Christ, and shall glorify Christ. When that fresh and charming book "Ecce Homo" was making its first great stir, a lady asked a very learned and aged Christian, "What do you think of 'Ecce Homo'?" "What does 'Ecce Homo' think of Christ?" was the answering question. "I cannot tell," answered the lady; "that it is which puzzles me." "Well," was the deliberate reply, "if any book, after a careful perusal of it, leaves you in doubt what it thinks and what you ought to think about Christ, there is something radically wrong in it." Answer most wise and right! Here is the infallible test by which to try the spirits. Any teaching which in the slightest shadows Christ is not the teaching of the Holy Spirit. Beware of it.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

Household Economy.

"Can we afford," he faltered, sadly, "to have a skeleton in our closet?"

As for the woman, she wept, for they were inwretchedly poor but she was not, therefore, altogether unresourceful.

"We might keep it in the hall and use it for a hatrack!" exclaimed the bride, for her mind was giving way under the constant effort to practice economy.—Detroit Journal.

Prospects for Posterity.

"Do you think posterity will be benefited by our attitude toward America?" asked one Spanish official.

"I shouldn't wonder," replied the other. "Posterity may come in for the collection of that 20 million dollars. I am beginning to doubt whether we will."—Washington Evening Star.

Suburban Doubts.

"Harry, please don't whistle 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.'"

"Why not, Clara?"

"You know we haven't any idea whether Bridget will be there when we get back home or not."—Chicago Record.

How The Trouble Arose.

"What was the trouble between you and Badger?"

"We wanted me to stand on the corner and let him tell me how cold waves are generated."—Chicago Record.

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References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

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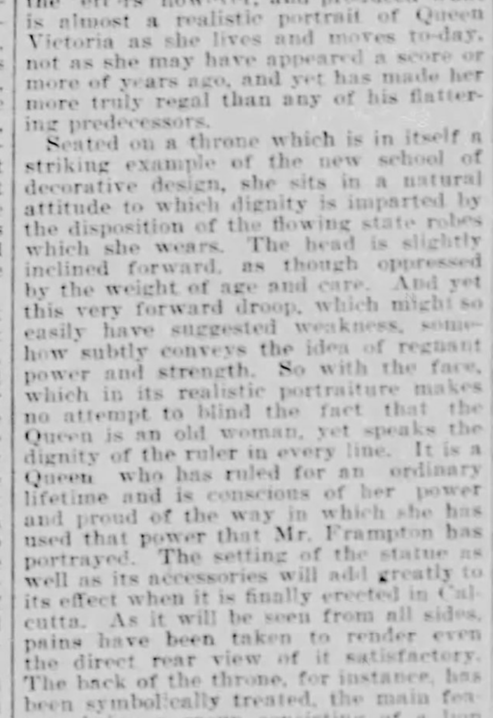
STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

In order to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, a fund was raised in India. With part of this fund it was decided to purchase a statue of the Queen, to be eventually erected in Calcutta. The commission was instrusted to George Frampton, A. R. A., one of the younger of English sculptors.

Mr. Frampton has taken a foremost position not only as a sculptor, but also as an exponent of decorative art. He was, for instance, the pioneer in that school of colored bas-relief which forms a distinctive feature in modern English art work. His originality of method has been shown, too, by the skilful way in which he has introduced into his work a variety of materials, bringing together in one statue marble and decorative stones as well as a variety of metals. Now he has surpassed himself in the recently finished model for his statue of the Queen. There are those who declare that this is one of the greatest statues which the English school of sculpture has produced during the present generation. The task was no easy one, hampered on every side as he was by precedent and convention. He burst through



the etters however, and produced what is almost a realistic portrait of Queen Victoria as she lives and moves to-day, not as she may have appeared a score or more of years ago, and yet has made her more truly regal than any of his flattering predecessors.

Seated on a throne which is in itself a striking example of the new school of decorative design, she sits in a natural attitude to which dignity is imparted by the disposition of the flowing state robes which she wears. The head is slightly inclined forward, as though oppressed by the weight of age and care. And yet this very forward droop, which might so easily have suggested weakness, somehow subtly conveys the idea of regnant power and strength. So with the face, which in its realistic portraiture makes no attempt to blind the fact that the Queen is an old woman, yet speaks the dignity of the ruler in every line. It is a Queen who has ruled for an ordinary lifetime and is conscious of her power and proud of the way in which she has used that power that Mr. Frampton has portrayed. The setting of the statue as well as its accessories will add greatly to its effect when it is finally erected in Calcutta. As it will be seen from all sides, pains have been taken to render even the direct rear view of it satisfactory. The back of the throne, for instance, has been symbolically treated, the main feature being a group consisting of a lion and tiger walking amicably side by side and typifying England and the Indian Empire. Above the statue will be erected an arch, while the bronze figure itself will be placed upon a simple pedestal of marble. It will stand facing the huge plain called the Maidan, which forms one of the social open-air meeting places of Calcutta. The orb held in the left hand will be of a blue stone resembling lapis lazuli, but not so subject as that precious material to disintegration by the weather, while this in its turn is surmounted by a gold and silver figure of a knight, presumably St. George, holding a shield and a banner.

WHEN TRAVELING

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ARE PENNIES UNLUCKY?

A New Orleans paper the other day gave an account of a conductor on one of the street cars who refused to accept five coppers as fare from a passenger. Conductors in New York City have not quite reached that point, but if looks could kill many a poor woman who laboriously hunts up the stray pennies in her purse and calmly tenders them to the waiting conductor she would have been dead long ago.

Why are conductors so averse to receiving pennies? The principal reason is that pennies will not be taken from the men at the auditor's office. Conductors cannot turn them in as part of their receipts.

Many colored persons consider pennies unlucky. I saw an old southern mammy remonstrate with a conductor because he gave her five pennies in change, and when he refused to take them back she threw them on the seat and left them behind her when she left the car.

Many actors and actresses also look upon pennies as bringing them bad luck and often throw them away.—New York Herald.

Hard to Tell.

"Something is going on in that house with the green shades," said the neighbor opposite. "From the looks of the women who are going in, though, I really can't tell whether it's a reception or whether they've advertised for a cook."—N. Y. Evening Sun.

Force of Habit.

"The preacher made a great mistake on Sunday, and lost a good collection."

"How?"

"Well, he appointed a bill collector to go around with the plate, and bless me if every man in the congregation didn't ask him to call again on the 15th."—Tit-Bits.

PATENTS.

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THE LOST DAUPHIN.

The third son of Louis XVI. of France has always been known as the "lost dauphin." At the time of the French revolution, he, with his sister Elizabeth and a little brother, was taken away from Queen Marie Antoinette and shut up in the Temple prison. After the execution of his father and mother he was proclaimed king of France, but was never seen alive outside of the prison. Some persons say that he escaped to America and that his descendants are still living here; others, that he died in prison. His fate has always been a mystery.

THE LOST DAUPHIN.

No Outward Sign.

"I am told that Squallinger has become a Christian."

"I don't believe it. I saw him throw a banana skin on the sidewalk the other day."—Boston Journal.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1899.

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CIRCULTAION LAST WEEK: 164.000

A CASE IN POINT.

Those short-sighted individuals who fear the Philippines will "cost more than they come to," and who are therefore willing that Uncle Sam shall play the coward, haul down the flag and come home, can find a great deal of interesting information by studying a parallel case—that of England in Egypt.

In 1882, when Great Britain bombarded Alexandria and took control of Egypt by force of arms, the khedive's treasury was empty and the country was bankrupt. The people were devoured by oppressive taxation. The Soudan had been overrun by the Mahdi and his savage hordes, and Egypt itself was threatened. England had first to fight to obtain control, and then had a brisk war with the Mahdi before she could introduce reforms and apply the arts of peace to the unhappy country.

The methods of modern business were introduced. The tax-eating and other corruptions were swept away. Commerce has been extended. The people, finding themselves no longer at the mercy of tax-gatherers, went to work with new heart; they are better housed, better fed, and a thousand times more happy than they were under the old regime. The British minister at Cairo reports a surplus of $2,420,000 in the Egyptian treasury for the last year, which is more than double the cost of the Soudan expedition which defeated the khalifa, captured Omdurman, and rescued the Soudan from barbaric tyranny.

It has taken sixteen years to do this in Egypt. It will take a less period than that to make the Philippines prosperous; but it will take time, for all that. Time is an essential factor in progress and civilization. The Philippines, under American rule, will become a prosperous, go-ahead colony, and pay us their cost many times over. Yet there are people who are so cowardly, so non-progressive, that they would be willing to see this nation play the coward and abandon them to the barbarians who inhabit them!

A DIPLOMATIC SNUB.

All Washington is agog over the assumed intention of the diplomatic corps in Washington to snub and ostracize Senor Aspiroz, the new Mexican ambassador. The reason assigned is that he was the official prosecutor in the trial of Maximilian, thirty-two years ago.

Gossip goes that the leaders of the movement to freeze out Senor Aspiroz have been, strangely enough, the ambassadors of France, Italy, Germany and Russia. They are presumably acting in a spirit of friendliness to Austria and Belgium.

Austria was so mortally offended at the execution of Franz Joseph's brother by the Mexican republic that she has never sent a minister to Mexico since, and the two countries enjoy no diplomatic relations whatever. Maximilian's wife, Carlotta, who became insane over the unhappy fate of her husband, was a Belgian princess, hence the hostile attitude of Belgium.

The official acts of Senor Aspiroz, as a patriot and an official, a third of a century ago, offer no excuse for this reported rudeness, and it is something in which this country is interested. The influence of Napoleon, emperor of the French, in Mexican affairs during our civil war, was a deliberate insult to ourselves, and the setting up of an Austrian archduke as emperor was a blow aimed at the Monroe doctrine, as well as a defiance to ourselves. If the situation among the foreign diplomats at Washington be as represented, the President should convey his displeasure to those most interested, and settle the absurd matter forever.

EAGAN'S BUSINESS METHODS.

Probably a good deal of the army beef muddle arose from the business methods of Commissary General Eagan—or rather from his lack of such methods. His chief clerk, Wm. A. De Caindry, before the court of inquiry, gave some interesting testimony. He drafted the contracts with the beef packers, and submitted them to General Eagan. But the original drafts were so muddled by interlineations and additions which did not harmonize, that De Caindry resigned, apparently fearing paresis.

One example may be mentioned. A contract had in one place a provision that the refrigerated beef should be good for 72 hours, and in another the limit was fixed at 24 hours. The 72-hour provision was written by Eagan himself. Assistant Commissary Davis, to whom the chief clerk appealed, ordered that the shorter limit be inserted. De Caindry carefully filed away all the memoranda for self-protection.

He does not, however, charge Eagan and Davis with dishonesty. His view is, that they were engaged in an undertaking with which they were not familiar, and that therefore it became muddled. But if they were not competent themselves to manage the beef contracts, from lack of familiarity with the refrigerated beef business, they should have called in somebody who knew about it, and not allowed themselves to accept the direction of the men who had the contracts.

Dr. Bra, a Paris physician, has discovered the long-sought cancer germ or parasite. It is a microscopic fungus. The next thing is to endeavor to find something which will destroy this growth in the human body without injury to the system. It probably will be done eventually, as it will be with the germ of consumption, though the latter is still without a specific.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

A Congressional committee to consider the question of currency reform, and to report a bill thereon, began its sittings at Atlantic City on Monday. Its work is merely advisory, but it will take ample time to consider the currency question in all its bearings. Its membership includes three of the Republican leaders of the House, and its recommendations will have much weight with that body. Mr. Payne, of New York, is chairman of the ways and means committee, the leading committee of the House; while Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, make up, with Speaker Reed, the Republican majority of the committee on rules.

Any measure which has the approval of these three members is likely to be adopted after proper discussion by the Republican caucus, and to receive the support of the Republican membership of the House. Secretary Gage has already promised every assistance in his power to the committee, and a number of important documents have been forwarded to them at Atlantic City.

The promoters of the Indianapolis movement feel that the Republican party is so far committed by the appointment of the committee to an intelligent reform of the currency that any measures taken are likely to be in the right direction. The members of the committee are likely to take up and dispose of the proposition for a gold standard law within a brief time after their meeting. The direct retirement of the greenbacks may not be accomplished, but it is believed that the recommendation of the President in his last annual message, that a division of issue and redemption be established, will be adopted, and that silver and gold will be put upon a common footing at the treasury by being made exchangeable for each other.

The problem of meeting the necessity for an automatic increase in currency of small denominations to meet the growing volume of business in the country, is likely to prove the most troublesome to the committee. Mr. Hanna, the chairman of the Indianapolis executive committee, was instructed at the recent meeting in New York to urge the bill of the monetary commission upon this committee. He was given authority, however, to accept modifications of the monetary commission bill, so long as they are based upon the principles of the gold standard and a flexible currency adequate in volume to the needs of trade.

Some of the plans which have been talked over by the committee involve a modification of the monetary commission plan in regard to bank currency, which would mage the plan much more conservative in outward appearance and place a large cash guarantee behind the notes. These plans will be very carefully considered. Some of the more thoughtful members of the committee believe that the country must have some means of currency expansion to meet the growth of business beyond the direct importation of gold; and that when the alternative is presented between greenback inflation and a well secured bank-note currency, the choice must be made in favor of the latter.

REVIVAL OF RAILROAD BUILDING.

The panic of 1893 caused a lull in railway construction. With miles of sidings choked with empty cars, for which there was no freight on every great trunk line, there was not much inducement to extend the iron ways of commerce. But better conditions came with the election of McKinley and the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, and in 1898 we had a revival of tracklaying. There were 3,082 miles put down. Not less than 5,000 miles will be constructed this year, for already 4,000 miles are under contract or in process of actual construction. Not less than $150,000,000 will be expended in 1899 on these new lines.

As every one knows, or should know, the United States leads the countries of the globe in the number and extent of its railways, of which we have 185,000 miles. But this country is so vast that there are enormous areas still destitute of the facilities for transportation which the railway alone can give. We have now entered fully upon another period of prosperity, of which railway extension is a certain index and proof. They will not only vastly benefit the areas through which they will run, but open up a great market for iron and steel, give employment to hundreds of thousands of workingmen, and benefit the country and the whole people in many ways. Even the "problem of the unemployed," which is bothering some of our latter-day economists, will find at least a partial solution through the channel for labor which will thus be created.

THE TRUST-PROMOTING MANIA.

For the first quarter of this year, the trusts which have been organized—though all are not yet successfully floated—represent a total capitalization of $1,586,325,000, as against $916,000,000 for similar organizations during the entire year 1898. The promoter has been busy, and the result will be disastrous to investors who are not up to every move in the game of promoting stocks.

The recent fall in the price of "industrial" or trust stocks represents a heavy loss to stockholders, and it is to be hoped the lesson will be severe enough to make the public shy of investing in this class of securities. The ease with which money has been obtainable recently and the very low rates of interest at which it has been offered, have aided immensely in the promotion of trusts, and have caused a reckless rush for their stocks. The rate of interest has advanced largely, and there is a tendency in financial circles to return to more conservative methods. The prospect is that the festive promoter will have a more difficult task in floating the stocks of over-capitalized concerns.

PORTO RICAN VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, the commander-in-chief in Porto Rico, is to try the experiment of raising a battalion of native troops, enlisted for the full time allowed by the new army law, and commanded of course, by American officers.

A battalion of 400 men will be raised, equipped and drilled. If the plan works well—and there is no reason it should not—the force can be increased, thus relieving the American troops now garrisoning the island. As Porto Rico is a permanent possession of the United States, it is in accord with the fitness of things that the experiment of raising troops among these new American citizens should be there tried.

GERMANY IN SAMOA.

Affairs have taken on a different face since 1887. At the Samoan conference that year, Germany and Great Britain joined in an attempt to force the United States to accept a chief justice for those islands who was nominated by Germany, on the plea that the latter possessed the predominant trade interests in Samoa. England then had reasons for cultivating the friendship of Germany, and her influence was lent to the latter's scheme to make the islands a German dependency.

Now England and the United States stand shoulder to shoulder, not only diplomatically, but in fact. The war to compel the Mataafan rebels to yield to Malietoa Tanu is conducted under the two flags. Shoulder to shoulder stood American and British jackies, fighting manfully against the overwhelming force of rebels in ambush. Both left their dead on the field, to become the objects of savage maltreatment.

Things have come to such a pass that honor will compel these two governments to insist upon a settlement that will of necessity be a diplomatic victory for them. Germany—or at least the German consul—has been pursuing a torturous course. In 1887, Mataafa was the foe of the Germans. After the three powers reached an agreement, the Samoan natives elected Mataafa king, and his rival Malietoa acquiesced by seconding his rival's election. But Germany resented this. The United States, through courtesy to Germany, refused to assent to his election, and Malietoa was made king instead.

When he died the old trouble broke out again. Germany found she could not use the American chief justice to further her own interests beyond the demands of right and justice. So she upholds her one-time enemy, Mataafa. But this time she has not the aid of England. The two great Anglo-Saxon nations are together, and it looks as though this is Germany's time to do a little yielding.

THE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

All the preliminaries with regard to the Samoan commission have been adjusted among the three powers, and the commissioners will sail from San Francisco on April 25, in the United States transport Badger. If the troublesome questions which have arisen at Apia are to be settled peaceably they can not be settled too quickly. The commissioners will find their work cut out for them in any case.

The stipulation that any decision they reach must be unanimous seems to be a deliberate obstacle to such success, for it is extremely doubtful if the German and Anglo-American sides of the case can be brought into absolute agreement. The situation is liable to be a difficult and serious one, but the tone of the German government is pacific, and it will yield in the event of a disagreement in which the German commissioners are opposed by both the American and English officials.

DIVIDE THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Whatever may be thought of the causes of the recent troubles in Samoa, it is certain that the latest complication is to be laid at the door of the German consul, Herr Rose. Mataafa would have yielded, and peace would have been restored, pending the final settlement to be made by the Samoan commission, had he not encouraged that savage chieftain to renewed resistance to the Americans and English.

The dispatches from Berlin do not indicate that the German government is in hostile mood. It is a repetition of the status regarding Manila bay last summer. There, it will be remembered, Admiral von Diederichs was a constant annoyance to Admiral Dewey, while the German government was pacific in all its official utterances. It would seem that Herr Rose is making himself as offensive as possible, and that, too, without rebuke from his home government.

The affair, however, demonstrates that a tripartite protectorate is an extremely unsatisfactory method of regulating affairs in Samoa. The better plan will be to partition the islands among the three powers, abolish the native sovereignty, and get rid of the present anomalous and unsatisfactory situation.

A COURTESY VISIT.

It is probable that, as soon as the battleship Massachusetts joins the North Atlantic squadron, Admiral Sampson will take the latter on a trip to British waters. It will be chiefly a visit of courtesy, and the squadron will remain in European waters until August.

There is a consuming interest in Europe, and especially in England, to see the vessels which fought Cervera's squadron with such destructive effect to the latter, and with such trivial harm to themselves. Our cousins across the sea appreciate that the Americans have not lost their knack of naval fighting, and they are proud of us as being of the same race as themselves. More than this, they congratulate themselves that the British government had the rare foresight to turn English sentiment in our favor a year ago, and thus cement anew the ties which bind the United States and England.

It is conceded that the American regime in Cuba is not only binding up the wounds caused by the war, but is removing the inveterate evils which caused the war. Clean cities, and efficient postal service, honest customs administration, improved means of communication, plans for docks and harbors and the reform of the odious Spansh system of taxation are among the blessings of American control. And they justify the war it took to secure them to the Cubans.

That enthusiastic Democrat who called Bryan "the Henry Clay of his time," was very unfortunate in his allusion. Henry Clay was no Democrat, and was never elected President.

The manner in which the two wings of the Democratic party are fluttering leads to the conclusion that they will never be able to raise the old bird.

If Phil Sheridan were alive, he would modify his famous remark about the Indians, and make it read that "the only good Filipino is a dead one.

Mr. Bryan says he would not change a plank in the Chicago platform. Well, if Bryan wants to deal in rotten timber he has the privilege.

Wonder what General Miles thinks of Dewey's absolute refusal to think of being a Presidential possibility?

It does not look as though there is any dark horse in the Pennsylvania senatorial race.

RICHARD CROKER, BOSS.

The Mazet committee, which is investigating the political rottenness of the present Tammany government of New York city, had Richard Croker, the boss, on the stand, Friday and Saturday. Croker's admissions throw a strong light on the corruption which runs rampant in the metropolis. For instance, he admitted that Democratic judges who accepted Tammany nominations were expected, in the appointment of referees and court officials, and in giving out emoluments generally, to favor Tammany men. Croker brazenly declared that any judge who disobeyed this unwritten rule was looked upon as "betraying the party," and would be turned down if he dared seek a renomination.

As an instance of this, he admitted that Judge Daly—who contributed $10,000 to the Tammany compaign fund as the price of his nomination to the bench—was refused a renomination because he refused to order that the place of sale of property ordered to be disposed of by the courts, should be changed from the Real Estate Exchange to No. 111 Broadway, where Peter F. Mayer has his real estate office. This change was made after Daly's successor was installed. The point of this lies in the fact that Croker is a partner of Meyer's; and the change was so beneficial to the firm that, while before that Meyer and Croker had but fourteen of the judicial sales within one year, last year they conducted over two-thirds of those ordered by the courts. And Croker, on his own statement, drew between $25,000 and $30,000 as his share of the profits of the firm for that year!

Croker declared that he believes in the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, and hence that, when Tammany gives a men a nomination—which is equivalent to an election—he expects that man to put money into the pockets of Tammany, of which he is boss. But once in his examination did he refuse to answer, and that was when Mr. Moss, the attorney for the Mazet investigating committee, sought to have him tell how he became wealthy.

Mr. Moss recited the well-known fact that, a few years ago, Croker was a poor man; that since that time Croker has held no official position, has not been in receipt of any salary, has not been engaged in any legitimate business, has had no known source of income, but has been admittedly in control of the Tammany organization. He is now a very wealthy man. He was asked the pertinent question how he got his money? This Croker refused absolutely to answer. His dogged reply was: "I won't tell about my personal affairs."

It would certainly seem that the taxpayers of New York city would get tired of this brazen corruption, and overthrow Tammany, as the only sure method of getting rid of Croker. There never was a crowned despot who ruled his subjects more absolutely and tyrannically than Richard Croker rules the metropolis. Of what use is a free government—a government by the people—if the people submit to being ruled by a political boss? They accept the candidates he names by electing them. They know that corruption rules every department of the New York city government, yet they do nothing to rid themselves of it. What manner of men are the majority of New York voters, anyway?

WAR OFFICIALLY ENDED.

On April 11 the ratifications of the peace treaty were exchanged at Washington, and the war between Spain and the United States was officially ended. It began on April 21 of last year, and hence its extreme limit was ten days less than one year.

Though it was not a great conflict compared with other wars of this century, it has been of vast importance to both sides. As to Spain, it deprived her of her last vestige of sovereignty in the Americas, and of her largest and most important possession in the Pacific. She now sinks to a third-rate power, and another step in her decadence is clearly marked.

For the United States it marks the close of an era and the opening of a new one. From the civil war to 1898, this country recovered from the waste and ruin of the civil war, peopled her vast unsettled empire of the West, turning the prairies into productive farms, and developed her industries to the point that wide foreign markets became a necessity. The chick had grown so that the shell no longer gave it room.

But the shell of conservatism and tradition was hard and unyielding. It needed a shock. The Spanish war brought that. The guns of Dewey's fleet on May 1 proclaimed the death-knell of our old-time policy of selfish isolation, and the entrance of the American nation upon the world-stage, ready to accept its duties and responsibilities as one of the family of nations for whom is decreed the civilization and enlightenment of the remaining barbarian peoples of the globe. We stand out in the dazzling sunlight of a new era, for the first time realizing our own power and the duties and obligations which that power lays upon us. "Westward the star of empire takes its way." We have an American bridge across the Pacific. Our western frontier faces China, Japan and India. Who can dream the mighty possibilities which within a century will be realized as the consequences of the Spanish war?

MUSTERING THEM OUT.

Within the next thirty days, it is thought that orders will have been issued for the mustering out of every volunteer soldier in the service of the United States. Orders to this effect will be transmitted at once to General Otis in Manila and to General Brooke, in Cuba, although there are very few volunteers still remaining on the latter island.

The President has not yet determined whether it will be necessary to call into service the 35,000 new volunteers authorized under the army reorganization bill; but it is probable this will be done before the formal order mustering out all of those now in the service shall have been promulgated.

In that event, men who are now in the service in foreign countries, especially in Manila, and who desire to remain therein, will be permitted to re-enlist and will be paid the regular travel pay from Manila to the United States proper, which will amount to the snug little sum of something like $500 for each enlisted man, so that there will be an additional inducement for these men to re-enlist.

Dewey has settled the question of his being a candidate for President, and he settled it as effectually as he did the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.

LAWTON'S SUCCESS.

General Otis cables that Lawton's expedition has accomplished its purpose completely. What he has done by capturing Santa Cruz is, to extend the American lines across the island of Luzon, from Manila eastward. Probably the next move will be to clean out the rebels to the south of this line, leaving only the remnant of Aguinaldo's forces, which were driven northward of Malolos by MacArthur's brilliant campaign.

Lawton gave the rebels a taste of Indian warfare, and his tactics were eminently successful. The Indians out on the plains named him "Man who gets up and fights in the night," and the Filipinos will find they can not carry on guerila warfare against such a leader as they could against the Spaniards.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Samoan Complications.

There seems to be no occasion for excitement over the deplorable loss of valuable lives in the murderous attack of Mataafa's people on the American and British blue-jackets. The natives fought effectively, after their own fashion, and in mutilating the enemy's dead exemplified their ideas of propriety. The Samoans are not the responsible party in this case. The firing on the Anglo-American force was the outcome of a long series of differences between the German consul and the British and American consular and naval officers.

The fruitful source of all the troubles in the islands since Mataafa was allowed to return from exile has been Consul Rose's espousal of Mataafa's pretensions and his instigation of forcible resistance to the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, upon the death of King Malietoa, that Mataafa was ineligible for election by reason of his pledge to keep permanently "out of politics." The chief justice, therefore, ignored the vote for Mataafa and declared Malietoa Tanus the lawful king. This may have been bad policy, as the majority of the natives are adherents of Mataafa, but there would have been no serious trouble had not the German consul encouraged armed rebellion by repudiating the decision of the chief justice and setting up his own views against it. His only lawful course was to appeal to the home governments for judgment on the action of the highest judicial authority established by the tri-partite treaty. The chief jusice represented the three signatory powers and his decisions could not be set aside by the consular officer of any one of the three powers. Mr. Chambers may not have decided wisely, but Mr. Rose acted illegally.

Germany's Position.

In the reichstag on Friday Baron Von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, made a full statement of Germany's policy regarding Samoa. The first duty of the commission, he said, will be to take over the provisional government and restore peace, and it will be backed by the consuls and navies of the three powers. He declared that Germany is taking no part in the existing strife, and therefore does not participate in nor approve of the American and British intervention. Great Britain has been asked to see that no harm comes to the German citizen imprisoned on a British man-of-war. While expressing a hope that the commission will effect an acceptable settlement, the minister said Germany would only agree to such decisions as do not prejudice plain rights and the interests of Germans in Samoa. He did not consider the islands worth a war.

He also said he did not believe Admiral Kautz had offended the commander of Falke. Assurance was also given that the government would protect Huffnagel, the manager of the plantation on which the fighting occurred, upon the theory that he was innocent of prompting the ambush. Finally the commission to compose difficulties by unanimous agreement was mentioned as an achievement of German diplomacy. But, if Germany doesn't agree, the proposal of unanimity is farcical.

So far as the commission is a means of escape for the revolutionary party in Samoa, it may be useful to all concerned. After Admiral Kautz and the British commanders have pacified the islands, the commission can debate to an unlimited extent without doing any harm.

Kautz's Explanation.

Admiral Kautz's report to the Navy Department clears up the only mystery connected with the Samoan troubles. The Germans have centered their contention on the recognition of Mataafa as successor to Malietoa by the three consuls. Legitimacy thus established can not be set aside without the unanimous consent of the three powers, they say. It now appears that the British and American consuls recognized Mataafa to save the Europeans and American from massacre. They acted under duress. But Admiral Kautz, when he arrived, took the ground that their action was illegal any way. They had no power to reverse the decision of the chief justice. The treaty provides that such decisions, if disputed, must be referred to the home governments. The British and American consuls endorsed this judgment and backed its enforcement by their naval representatives. The case is now plain enough. The German consul violated the treaty in defying the decision of Chief Justice Chambers. That was the prolific source of all subsequent troubles.

Those Gunboats.

The seizure of guns and equipments on the small Spanish gunboats purchased of the Spaniards at Zamboanga by General Otis is annoying, to say the least. But the boats will not be paid for until delivered and the loss must fall on those agents who neglected the directions of the American naval commander on the Boston, and put to sea before the arrival of the Petrel as escort. A piratical conspiracy undoubtedly existed to seize the guns and give them to the insurgents. It is possible that the miscreants will yet be found and punished, as the gunboats have returned to Zamboanga.

The Cuban Army.

The muster rolls of the Cuban army, now in the hands of Gov. Gen. Brooke, contain 48,000 names, 6,000 of them commissioned officers. The Cuban officers composing the military assembly feel better now they have discovered that they will be paid as well as the soldiers. Accordingly the muster rolls of the Cuban army have been delivered to General Brooke. The delay, however, has been serious to the men who needed the monew and wanted to go to work.

Alger Will Stick.

Secretary of War Alger again announces that he is not going to retire from the Cabinet. He declares he is going to stick it out as long as the present administration is in office. He ought to have better and later information than the authors of the often-repeated report that he would do so.

Rates On Grain.

It was announced last week that the trunk line railroads have agreed upon a radical reduction in rates for transporting grain intended to be exported. This change in tariffs, which goes into effect the present week, makes the basis for the transportation of grain tonnage from Chicago to New York and Boston 17 cents per 100 pounds, as against a nominal tariff rate of 20 cents, which has been, with very slight divergence, maintained since the beginning of the year. This action of the trunk lines is, in part, due to a recent decision of the Interstate commission in regard to export rates, in a case in which **the boards of trade of Chicago and Peoria,** Ill., appeared as the complainants. These bodies set up the plea that their localities were being discriminated against by the lower rates fixed by the railroads in the transportation of corn from Mississippi river points to the seaboard, as compared with the tariffs for rail transportation from Chicago and adjacent cities to eastern points of shipment. The commission's finding in this matter is based upon the sound principle that it is not equitable for railroad lines to create artificial differences in market conditions by an arbitrary differential rate, whereby the product of one section of the country is assigned to one market and the product of another section to another market. Owing to the fact that the commission itself pointed out the way to further complaints in this matter, it is probable that the railroads might have disregarded the decision in question, so far as wheat is concerned. A much more effective reason for the change of rates upon all grain freights has been furnished by the increasing competition of the southern and gulf ports for export business, and the necessity of granting rates which would encourage the movement of such tonnage over the railroads terminating in New York and Boston.

American Rails for China.

Dispatches last week stated that the Chinese Eastern railroad has placed an order with the Maryland Steel Works for 75,000 tons of rails. They are to be similar to the big lot recently furnished the Great Trans-Siberian system. Whatever nation does the exploiting of Asia, it is evident that America must be a beneficiary. The country that turns out the cheapest steel and best machinery and has the shortest distance over which to ship its products can not be ignored by any combination of Powers.

Croker On the Stand.

The most notable witness in the Mazet committee, which is in New York city investigating alleged corruption in the police department, was Richard Croker, the "boss" of Tammany. Croker's attitude toward Mr. Moss, the attorney for the committee, who did the examining, was strikingly characteristic. It was that of an impudent Bowery tough mellowed by age and contact with people pretending to more or less decency. While he tried to be modest in his account of his relationship to Tammany Hall, his vulgar vanity got the start of him, and he blurted out in the most pompous manner: "I am the leader of the party and I acknowledge it." Like a Bowery tough, also, he could not refrain from playing to the gallery, to use his own pet phrase. He rebuked Mr. Moss for having wasted so much time in finding out what everybody knows and received his reward in the applause that the spectators bestowed upon this exhibition of impudence.

Mr. Croker tried to minimize as much as possible his despotic power as leader of Tammany Hall. Evidently he does not care to be known as a tyrant, feeling probably that such a role is not exactly consistent with his ardent professions of democracy and of love for the people. He admitted, however, that he favored his associates with "a certain amount of advice and direction," but he added that sometimes they followed it and sometimes they did not. The testimony of John P. Carroll, his assistant, who resigned a $7,500 position to accept one that apparently pays nothing, made it clear that they were seldom indiscreet enough to disregard him. "Anything that he says," said Carroll, "goes," and if it does not go the recalcitrant does.

It was when Mr. Croker came to speak of matters financial, political as well as personal, that his moral obliquity showed forth with greatest brilliancy. With no consciousness of the infamous character of his statements, he confessed his adhesion to the doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils, and that he is in politics for what it has for him. That we may not be open to the charge of doing him an injustice we will let him speak for himself. In reply to a question by Mr. Moss he said that he believed that "the organization in control should have all the offices in every department, judicial, executive and administrative." In reply to another question in regard to the judicial sales that went to his real estate firm, he said that he saw "nothing inconsistent in receiving profits that came through the appointments of the organization." Again he said: "We expect to be befriended." "Then you are working for your own pocket?" observed Mr. Moss. "All the time," replied the great man.

In the case of the real estate business of Croker & Meyer, to which judges are compelled to assign their judicial sales, the profits amount to from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. One of the reasons why Croker would not renominate Judge Daly was the latter's refusal to make a judicial order for the removal of legal sales to Croker's firm. What the other sources of Croker's income are, Mr. Moss was unable to find out. The replies to his questions pointed to the fact that they consist of revenue from the stock companies whose business Croker can injure or benefit. A case of this kind is the Philadelphia Ice company. Although the success of Mr. Moss in this line of young Croker was on the stand, he elicited enough to show conclusively that the boss of Tammany Hall is simply the chief of a gang of blackmailers, and as such gets very probably the lion's share of the plunder.

Business Situation.

The business situation in its entirety continues satisfactory. Here and there operations are reported to have been retarded somewhat by the lateness of the spring season, but taking the country as a whole the volume of business transacted is still large.

There is some uneasiness in regard to the crop outlook, but the opinion of many well-posted people is that the reports of damage in the winter wheat belt will be found to have been exaggerated. While the crop has no doubt suffered some damage, it is not believed to have been sufficiently serious to produce any check to the improvement in general trade that is now being seen.

The money market is still in a rather nervous state. Rates last week went to a slightly lower level, but the market is still far from easy so far as speculative operatons are concerned. There is an abundance of money to be had at reasonable rates on approved security, but wherever the slightest risk is involved the compensation demanded is raised accordingly. It is not expected that the money market will get into a settled condition again much before the first of next month and even then it is not believed there will be a return to the extremely low level of rates which prevailed all of last winter.

Wheat Market.

The wheat market last week was dominated by the unanimity of the reports from the country claiming something like a disaster to the wheat crop. An advance of about 4 cents a bushel was the consequence, Friday seeing its culmination. Whether the speculators are being misled by premature fear on the part of the country observers of the wheat fields or the damage claimed is to be verified by subsequent developments it is impossible to forecast, for the effect of warm rains on the dormant vegetation still remains to be seen. Weather markets may be expected from now till harvest, hence there is nothing upon which to base an opinion of their probable course.

European importing nations appear satisfied with their prospects for supplies until harvest time at least. So far as can be **learned of their subsequent sources of** supply outside of the United States, reports of growing crops in Europe and the considerable quantities at their call from the southern hemisphere seem to assure them much more independence of this country than in the last two years.

PORT ARTHUR CANAL.

SHIP WATERWAY FROM THE CITY TO DEEP WATER.

An Opening to the Sea for a Great Railway System—Kansas City Will Profit Thereby.

The opening of the Port Arthur ship canal, on March 25, was the consummation of the long cherished dream of the direct communication from Kansas City to deep water on the Gulf of Mexico where ocean steamships will receive the grain, the cotton, the lumber, the beef and other products of the great west for distribution in foreign countries. The terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf railroad is at Port Arthur, seven miles north of the deep water in Sabine pass, where ocean vessels can anchor. The canal was a part of the original route from the great granaries of the West to tidewater is over the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad from Kansas City to Port Arthur. This is why the East and West Lines, which for years have hauled grain to the Atlantic seaboard for export, view the new North and South railroad and the new Gulf of Mexico seaport with alarm. The Pittsburg & Gulf is about to be reorganized, but whatever changes may be made in the management, it will hold the key to the door behind which is locked much of the export traffic of the west.

It was first proposed to dredge the channel through Sabine lake, which averages only five feet in depth, but Robert Gillham, the engineer, decided to build an inland canal. Mr. Gillham found a satisfactory harbor at Sabine pass insofar as depth of water was involved, being twenty-four feet and over. The government jetty work insured a permanent deep water channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Mesquite Point, at the head of the pass, nine miles from the mouth of the pass, at the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Gillham determined that the best method in establishing and developing proper terminals and a desirable harbor was by means of the construction of a

THE PORT ARTHUR SHIP CANAL.

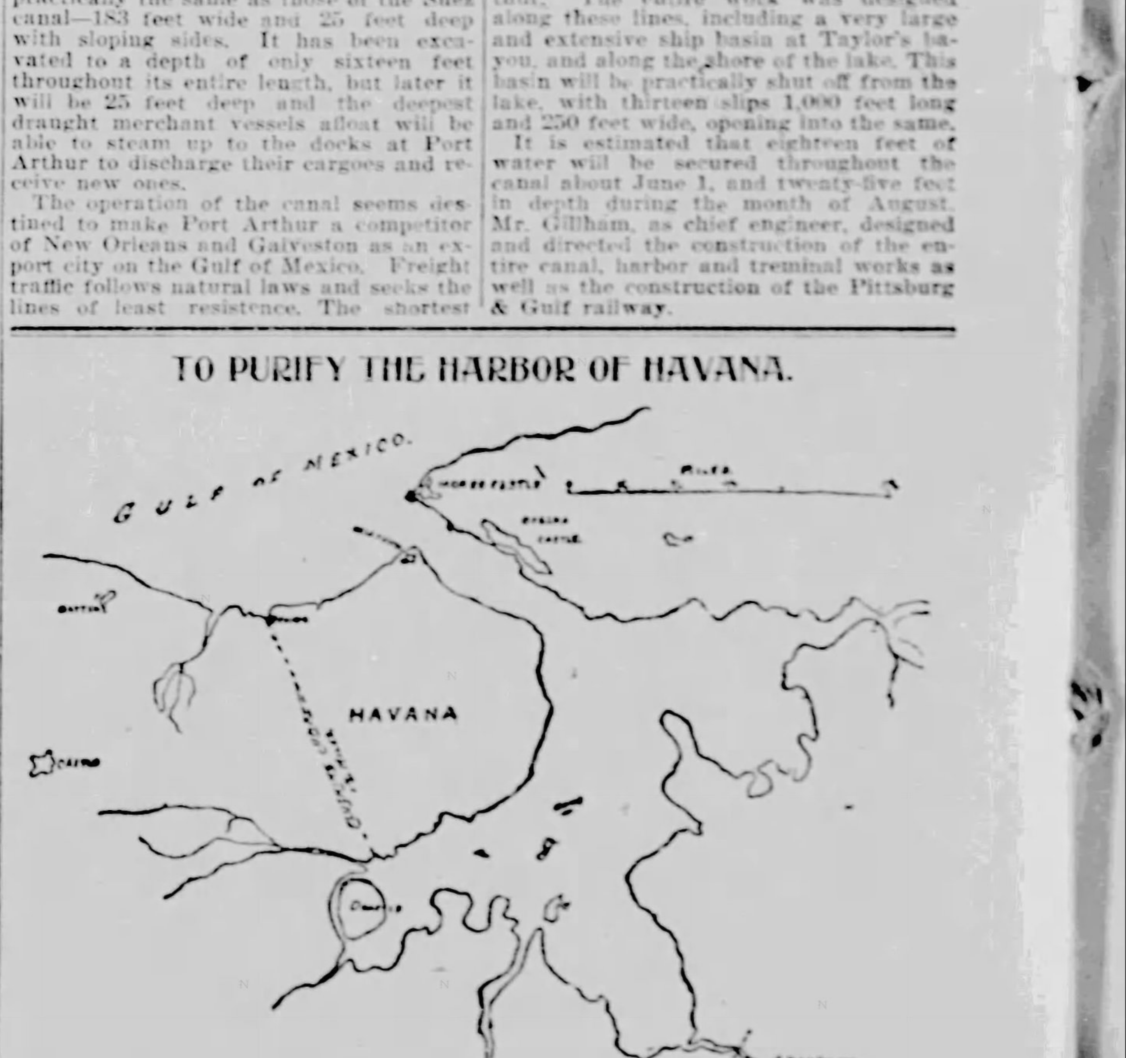
plans of the projectors of the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad. Without it the railroad would be practically useless, as export traffic could only be handled by the expensive means of lighters on the shallow waters of Sabine lake.

The canal extends from Port Arthur to the head of Sabine pass, a distance of about seven miles. Its dimensions are practically the same as those of the Suez canal—183 feet wide and 25 feet deep with sloping sides. It has been excavated to a depth of only sixteen feet throughout its entire length, but later it will be 25 feet deep and the deepest draught merchant vessels afloat will be able to steam up to the docks at Port Arthur to discharge their cargoes and receive new ones.

The operation of the canal seems destined to make Port Arthur a competitor of New Orleans and Galveston as an export city on the Gulf of Mexico. Freight traffic follows natural laws and seeks the lines of least resistence. The shortest ship canal through the main land, commencing at the head of Sabine Pass river and deep water at Mesquite Point, thence following in a general direction the shore of Sabine lake to Taylor's bayou, a distance of seven and one-half miles, utilizing Taylor's bayou by widening and deepening the same, as a part of the proposed ship basin and harbor at Port Arthur. The entire work was designed along these lines, including a very large and extensive ship basin at Taylor's bayou, and along the shore of the lake. This basin will be practically shut off from the lake, with thirteen slips 1,000 feet long and 250 feet wide, opening into the same.

It is estimated that eighteen feet of water will be secured throughout the canal about June 1, and twenty-five feet in depth during the month of August. Mr. Gillham, as chief engineer, designed and directed the construction of the entire canal, harbor and treminal works as well as the construction of the Pittsburg & Gulf railway.

TO PURIFY THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.



One of the most serious problems confronting the United States in their dealing with Cuba and Porto Rico is the problem of sanitation. Experts who have visited the two islands report that the reason why yellow fever is never entirely absent is first, the high mean temperature and the filth in the harbors. Scarcely a harbor in any of the islands has the natural drainage caused by deep sea tides. Dr. Senn, of Chicago, is on record that with the adoption and enforcement of proper precautions it will take at least two years to stamp out the germs accumulated throughout a century. Col. George E. Waring, who was sent there to devise a plan for the cleaning up of Havana, was impressed with the necessity of tide drainage.

Expense is the one thing about Havana which causes the authorities to pause. The harbor cannot be cleaned without sea canal construction, in the opinion of men of experience. The cutting of such a canal would cost a considerable sum. John Nader, a civil engineer of note, who lives in Madison, Wis., has visited the islands and has given this subject considerable time and thought. He is firmly of the opinion that the solution of the problem is dependent upon sea canal drainage. On this topic Mr. Nader has this to say:

"The sanitary condition of Cuba and Porto Rico should now engage the American government's most serious consideration.

"The bays and harbors of the islands in question are generally landlocked, with only small streams flowing into them from the land side.

"The problem now before the authorities is to find and employ means that will improve this condition of things as far as possible.

"The Spaniards have set an exemple at San Juan, Porto Rico. This harbor was formerly also a cul de sac, like the Cuban harbors, but nature had placed it in a favorable position, so that by cutting a canal from the head of the bay eastward to the ocean every tide sends a current of fresh ocean water through the whole length of the harbor westward into the gulf, thereby refreshing and cleansing the harbor twice in 24 hours. The present conditions are all that could be desired.

"The cleansing of the harbors can only be accomplished by proper and sufficient flushing, as is now done at San Juan, by the tidal canal. Other places may not be, and so far as I can learn are not, as favorably situated for this purpose as San Juan. The flushing could be done by impounding the waters of tributary streams. These would be available during the rainy season, but not during the dry season, when most necessary, so that this method would be only a partial remedy. At Havana the rainfall is nearly 30 inches during the rainy season, and only twelve inches during the dry. The dry season is much the longer of the two, so that the supply from the streams, with their limited drainage, would be entirely inadequate.

"The only alternative is the flushing with water from the gulf or the sea forced through a canal or tunnel cut on the shortest line to the head of the bay or harbor and operating it when necessary. A plant of this kind for Havana would cost about $1,250,000 and cost of operating, with interest on the investment, would be about $70,000 per annum. After the plant was once paid for the operating expenses would be from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum, and would not be a great burden considering the benefits derived therefrom. The immediate increase in business and commerce which would follow such an investment would warrant that immediate action be taken in the matter."

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of compound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a small clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20, if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.
Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

ORIGIN OF JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM.

The nicknames of the two great English-speaking nations are the only ones traceable to an indubitable historical origin. Many stories have been told of them, but their derivation has been finally settled beyond all cavil. "Uncle Sam" is now just eighty-seven years old. "John Bull" was born in the early part of the eighteenth century.

When the war between "John Bull" and the Yankee broke out in 1812 one of the men who took contracts to supply the army and navy with necessaries was a shrewd easterner named Elbert Anderson. He got a good price for his goods, as prices went in those days, and all of the evidence tends to show that he gave good goods for the good prices. He was a man of inflexible honesty and well known for his patriotism.

One of the inspectors selected to examine his furnishings was Samuel Wilson, known to hosts of young relatives and intimate friends as "Uncle Sam." This "Uncle Sam" was a veritable watchdog of the treasury. He made Anderson no end of trouble, but in the end all was forgiven and they became fast friends. When Wilson inspected a pile of supplies and found them all right, religiously tasting the sugar, the tea, the bread, the meats, the drugs and anything else offered for acceptance, making of his stomach an amalgamation of grocery store and druggist's shop and earning five times his salary, he signified his approval of them by saying "O K" and giving place to his marker. This marker would brand the goods "E. A.—U. S.," meaning Elbert Anderson and the United States.

Anxious inquirers were proportionately as thick then as now and they asked many times for what the initials stood. The marker was something of a wag and always made answer that they stood for Elbert Anderson and "Uncle Sam," meaning Wilson, the inspector. Perhaps the American sense of humor was not as sound then as now, or perhaps the taste of the people for fun has been educated in the ensuing eighty years. At any rate, the marker's joke in the early part of the century struck the hearers as very excellent fooling indeed, and they repeated it industriously. The letters "U. S." went, of course, wherever the government stores went and became familiar to the fighting Americans. Before the end of the war it was an understood thing all through the country that "U. S." was the mark of government ownership and that spelled out it meant "Uncle Sam." The name became fastened on the nation in this way and it is a certainty that it will never become detached. Samuel Wilson died at Troy, N. Y., in 1854. He was 84 years old.

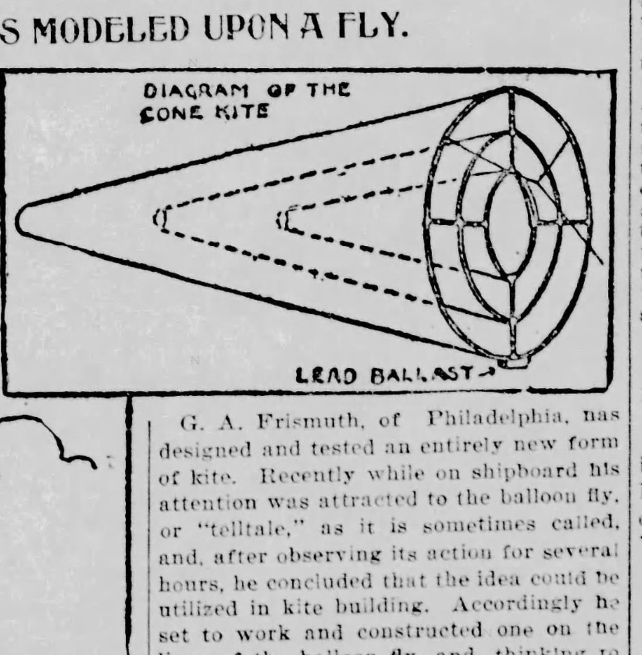
The familiar figure of "Uncle Sam" as seen in cartoons and other public prints is an evolution. It was first drawn as it appears to-day in 1850 and a New York artist, unidentified, was its author. It is perhaps just as well that his name is forgotten, because his creation was of no credit to him and is anachronistic and unrepresentative from end to end. Evidently he had made no study of history. The face is the lean, shrewd, hard face of the "Sam Slick" type of Yankee. It has much slyness, but no humor. It is the face of a man whom you would expect to sell you a white pine ham or a wooden nutmeg. He is sordid, tawdry and unworthy. The clothes he wears were never worn by any person on earth, save by some masquerader endeavoring to imitate the caricaturist's alleged portrait. His gotee belongs to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. His hat is of quite recent shape. His trousers are of the pattern of 1835. His short collar and tie are modern. This lump of anchronisms is dressed in a uniform made of the latest United States flag, with the modern number of stars. It is so composite that it might answer for any period of the nation's history, but is so contradictory that it really answers for none.

That "Uncle Sam" who watched over the birth of the infant republic, fought for it valorously, coddled it through the time of its swaddling clothes, told it that it was destined to be the greatest country on earth and insisted that it endeavor to be also the best, was a different personage. Men still live whose memories run back to the time when the genuine "Uncle Sam" might have posed as the typical American citizen—a type of the new race sprung from the loins of the world and inheriting the world's strength. One of them, Charles H. Haswell, of New York, from whose recollections the accompanying picture of the sure-enough "Uncle Sam" is drawn, thus describes his costume in the days when he first stalked before the startled gaze of the nations, a giant in word, thought and deed:

"The hat was high and slightly bell-crowned, of felted fur. The collar of the shirt was high and connected with the bosom, which was frilled, projected well out and carried a jeweled pin in it. The cravat was white and very wide, stiffened with what was called a 'pudding.' The waistcoat was single-breasted, of buff cloth, with a set of gold or gilt buttons. The coat was blue, swallow-tailed, with high rolling collar, lapel of peculiar shape and a high waist, showing the waistcoat underneath. The pantaloons were close fitting, with a narrow fall in front, and fitted below the knee for the wearing of boots with tassels in front. The watch was carried in a fob in the pantaloons and was attached to a ribbon from which hung a seal."

John Bull, as a name, had its origin in an allegorical satire written by Dr. Arbuthnot in 1712, entitled "The History of John Bull." It is not certainly known when the familiar pictorial representation first appeared, but it has not changed any for the past sixty years, at least. London Punch frequently uses the figure in political cartoons, and it follows the typical figure represented in the cut above. The dress is that of a burly English squire of the close of the last century and the early portion of the present one.

KITE IS MODELED UPON A FLY.



G. A. Frismuth, of Philadelphia, has designed and tested an entirely new form of kite. Recently while on shipboard his attention was attracted to the balloon fly, or "telltale," as it is sometimes called, and, after observing its action for several hours, he concluded that the idea could be utilized in kite building. Accordingly he set to work and constructed one on the lines of the balloon fly, and, thinking to increase the lifting capacity of the kite to carry such instruments as it is desired to send aloft for scientific observation, he built three, each within the other. The mouth of each cone consists of a frame of bamboo circle, to which the silk bag is fastened. These circles in the experimental kite constructed by him are twelve, eighteen and twenty-four inches in diameter and the cones are twenty-four, thirty-six and forty-two inches in length each, with a two-inch outlet at the end. The weight of the entire construction is seven ounces.

For the test 1,000 feet of cord were unrolled, and at this height the pull registered sixteen pounds. It was found that in a moderate wind the three cones were most effective, for at a subsequent time in a very strong wind it was noted that any one of the cones alone would exert a greater pull singly than when placed as originally, one within the other.

MAKING GENUINE PEARLS.

At various times attempts have been made to manufacture genuine diamonds and other precious stones, but the cost of manufacture has in each case proved so great that up to the present time no such diamonds have been placed on the market. This statement, of course, does not apply to the manufacture of artificial precious stones, which seems to be thriving at present, judging from a recent cable dispatch to the Herald, which told how artificial diamonds and rubies are being manufactured in Europe.

The point of interest just now is in the fact that a method of manufacturing genuine pearls at a trifling cost has just been discovered. Manufacture, however, is hardly the right word, for it is nature herself which does the whole business. A natural pearl, we know, is formed through the intrusion of a foreign body into the shell of a mussel.

The sea mussel is popularly supposed to have a monopoly of this business, but this is an error. A certain species of river mussel, technically known as Margaritana margaritifera, also produces beautiful pearls.

The attention of a French naturalist, M. Boutan, a professor at the Sorbonne, was recently drawn to this fact, and he at once conceived the idea of producing pearls by means of these river mussels. His first step was to prepare a sort of oyster bed for the propogation of the mussels, after which he began to aid nature in her work of making pearls. In each shell he bored a very small hole, and through it he introduced a tiny bit of mother-of-pearl into the body of the fish.

His work was now complete, and all he had to do was to wait until nature had completed the process. That he will in time reap a rich harvest seems to be the general opinion among naturalists. By the way, this method of manufacturing pearls is not new, as the Chinese are said to have practiced it for centuries.

The Popularity of the Postal Card.

When postal cards were first issued, in 1873, they were treated disdainfully, they were accused of being vulgar, and only 31,000,000 were sold. This is really the issue for two months only. In 1898 the number rose to 556,380,000. They are made by contract, and cost the government about 33 cents a thousand. The contract requires that 20,000,000 be always on hand, but the number available is greater. In one day the manufacturers received and filled an order from St. Louis for 10,000,000 and one from Chicago for 25,000,000. It required four freight cars to carry them.

SURVEYS FOR CABLE.

Nero Will Make Them Between Honolulu and Manila.

San Francisco, April 17.—The United States steamer Nero has come down from Mare Island and is taking on coal preparatory to her departure for Honolulu at the end of this week. The Nero has been entirely refitted and prepared for work in which she is to engage, the exploration and survey for a route for a submarine cable from Honolulu to Manila.

The route between San Francisco and Honolulu has been thoroughly surveyed, and the Nero will begin at Honolulu and make soundings from there to the island of Luzon or a midway island and Guam. No soundings have ever been made over this part of the Pacific.

AMERICAN RIFLES.

Mexican Government Places an Order for 32,000.

New York, April 17.—An order for 32,000 military rifles of light power has been placed by the Mexican government in this city. This order is the largest one ever placed in this country by a foreign power in the last twenty-five years. Among ordinance men it is attributed directly to the results of the Spanish-American war. The arms called for from Mexico will be of single-shot small calibre type, capable of long range. They are intended for the use of the infantry

Warner Improving.

New Orleans, April 15.—Charles Dudley Warner continued to improve throughout the night, and to-day he is considered out of danger.

GOLD DISCOVERY.

Greenwood is In a State of Great Excitement.

Greenwood, B. C., April 12.—There is great excitement here over the discovery of gold on a portion of the townsite. The discovery is the result of the opening of the new channel for Boundary creek, constructed by the townsite owners and the Columbia & Western railway. Claims have been located for several miles up and down the creek and the owners of the townsite are threatening proceedings at law against the locators who say they will work the ground if they have to do so with the aid of shotguns. Work is being done to-day with pans and rockers all over the creek. Back in the seventies, considerable placer gold was taken from this stream.

Largest Beef Contract.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17.—One of the largest contracts for dressed beef ever placed by the United States government has just been placed with a local packing house. The contract is for 1,500,000 of best export dressed beef to be shipped to the Philippine islands for the government troops. Twelve car loads will be started west at once.

Headache

Billousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HAVE YOU TRIED SWAMP-ROOT?

THE WONDERFUL NEW DISCOVERY.

As Proof of its Marvelous Merits Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Statistics prove that more people are brought to the grave by diseases of the kidneys and bladder than by any other disease.

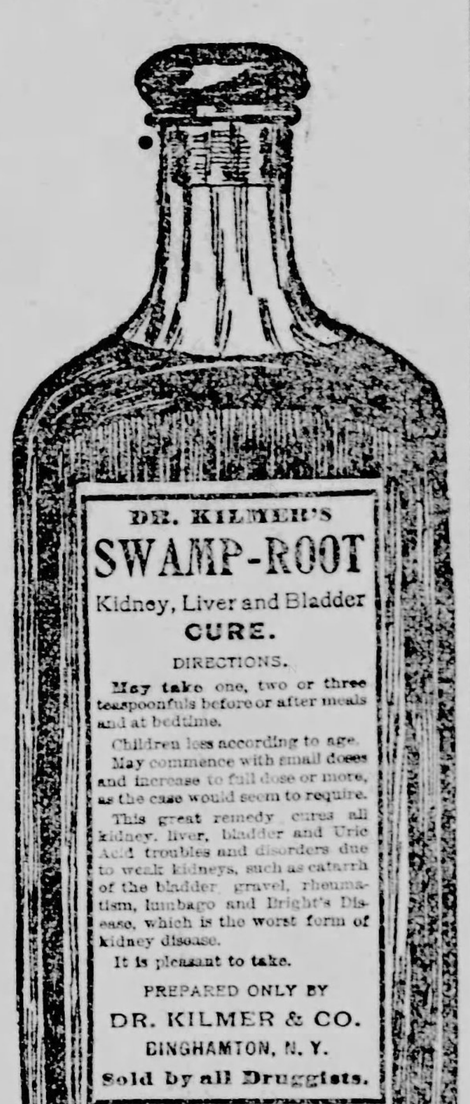
For years medical science has been trying to discover some remedy that would positively overcome these dangerous troubles. But not until recently was the discovery made. Dr. Kilmer the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, after years of study and research, and after test on test that never varied in the grand result announced the discovery of Swamp-Root, which has proven itself a most wonderful cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

The immediate symptoms and first proofs of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headaches, nervousness, heart trouble, pain in the limbs, bloating, sallow complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, bladder irritation, suppression of urine, obliged to pass water often day and night, worn-out, tired feeling, lack of ambition.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless, too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The Blade who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade when senting your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

This great modern discovery is for sale at most drug stores in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. Don't make any mistake,



One-half the 50c size—one quarter the $1 size.

but make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and remember that it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

News of the Week.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FIGHT AT SANTA MARIA.

Filipinos Keep Up a Fire From the Jungle.

Manila, April 12.—6:10 p. m.—General Wheaton started at daylight with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Oregon regiments and two guns to drive the rebels from the American right flank between the railroad and the foot hills. He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria, and had one man wounded. But, the enemy bolted when shelled by the artillery and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels were reported to have been concentrated. During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat towards the mountains, burning the villages behind the retreating force. Occasionally a few of the rebels dropped to the rear and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check our advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos. But, finding these tactics ineffectual, these rebels scrambled after the main body.

MADE AN ADVANCE.

But Not a Single American Was Killed.

Manila, April 15.—8:30 a. m.—Starting in easterly direction along the road to Pansanghan, a party of sixty sharpshooters, under Lieut. Southern, of the Washington regiment, came upon a trench across the road about a mile out of Santa Cruz. Lieut. Southern was wounded.

The Americans then advanced, with the mounted guns and the Fourteenth infantry battalions in the center, Linck's battalion of the Idaho infantry on the right and Fram's battalion of the First North Dakota infantry on the left, both flanking. The trench was carried without loss to the Americans.

Pansanghan was found deserted.

Four monuments on the border of the village celebrate the proclamation of Filippine independence issued last year and glorify "Aguinaldo the Liberator."

The troops on entering the abandoned houses found them in perfect order. A few guerilla shots were exchanged, and one member of the Fourteenth regiment was shot in the leg by his comrades who were aiming at a Carbioo.

One Filipino was killed and five were wounded in the encounter beyond Tongas. This was an ambush. Eight men of the North Dakota regiment, moving in single file through the woods, received a volley from a clump of bushes about fifty feet away. Only one got off unhurt. He dragged a comrade with four bullets in his body to the main force and then led the troops back to the spot of attack. The Filipinos were easily scattered.

Additional Filipino dead found north of Santa Cruz swell the number of the enemy killed on Monday to 150, including Paole Aguirro one of the leaders, and twelve officers.

According to the statement of some of the prisoners, the Filipinos drove a hundred Spanish prisoners and twelve priests into Santa Cruz at the point of the bayonet on Saturday night. Four other priests died of starvation. It appears that the Filipino force at Santa Cruz consisted of 300 rifles and a thousand bolos.

As he lacks sufficient troops for garrisoning, Gen. Lawton will withdraw from the towns entered. Not a house has been burned, the only confiscation being of pigs and chickens. It is hoped that this respect for property will convince the natives of the good intentions of the Americans.

All non-combatants are released with American proclamations to be distributed to their friends and all church valuables are forwarded to the archbishop.

Washington, April 15.—The following cablegram has just been received by the navy department from Admiral Dewey:

Manila, April 15.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington:—Wheeling arrived 6 days from Guam. Quiet and order there. Most friendly to Americans. Native government established by Taussig working well. Native soldiers fine body of men. Manshon (United States naval transport) in Guam.

Lawton Advanced.

New York, April 14.—A dispatch from Manila says: "The expedition under Major General Lawton, yesterday moved 12 miles further north along the lake, taking two towns, Longos and Paete. A squadron of the Fourth cavalry was left to garrison Santa Cruz.

The expedition has not sufficient men to leave garrisons in the towns taken.

Manila, April 14.—11:30 a. m.—The United States transport Sheridan, formerly the Massachusetts, which sailed from New York, Feb. 19, having on board the Twelfth and a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry, has arrived here after a smooth passage.

On the night of April 11, Lieut. Meyer disappeared from the ship. The weather was intensely hot and the lieutenant was sleeping on deck; and it is supposed that he fell overboard.

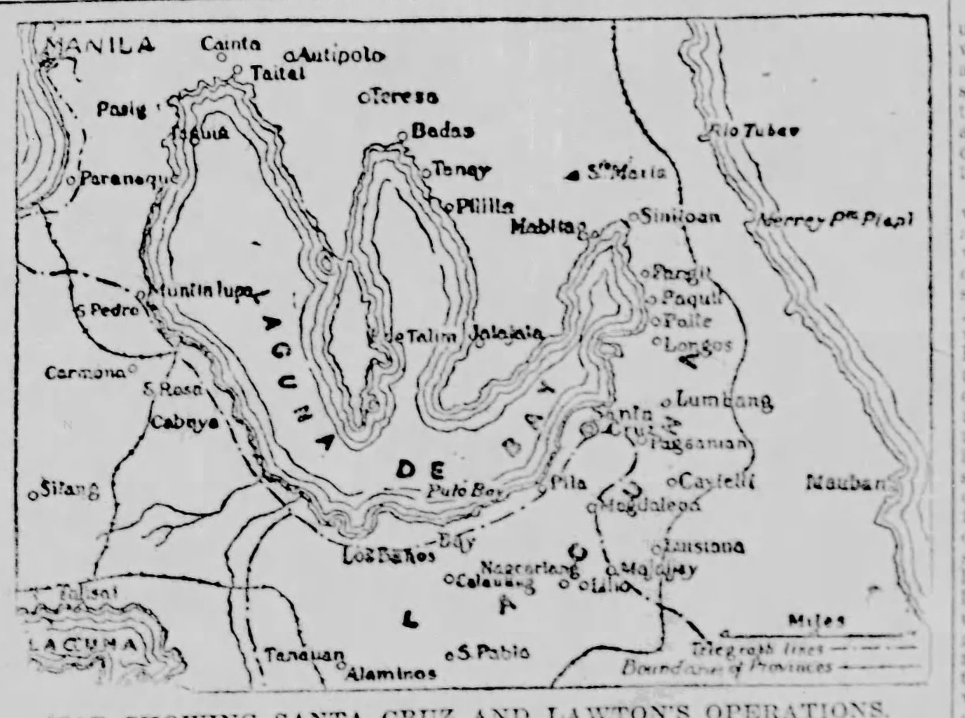
Three privates and six children of privates died from pneumonia.

Manila, April 13.—9:45 a. m.—Francisco Reyes, the man who recently purchased the Spanish gunboats at Zamboango, island of Mandao, has received advices to the effect that the fleet sailed for Manila and returned a few days later with the vessels stripped of their guns and ammunition. The purchasers agents and native crews for the vessels on board the American steamer Butuan, were conveyed to Zamboanga by the United States cruiser Boston and were instructed to wait for the arrival there of the United States gunboat Petrel. Instead of so-doing, after the Boston sailed from Zamboanga the Spaniards transferred the gunboats to the agents of Senor Reyes and the fleet left Zamboanga unescorted. They soon returned and reported having been boarded by rebels who removed the gunboats armaments. If the instructions of the American naval commander had been obeyed their capture would have been impossible.

Zamboanga is fortified and still garrisoned by Spaniards and the affair is regarded as suspicious.

Washington, April 13.—The War department officials take a philosophic

Continued on Seventh Page.



MAP SHOWING SANTA CRUZ AND LAWTON'S OPERATIONS.

RALEIGH'S RETURN.

The Vessel That Fired First Shot at Manila.

New York, April 17.—The celebration attending the arrival of the United States cruiser Raleigh from Manila, which had to be postponed Saturday on account of the warship's late arrival occurred Sunday. The Raleigh, accompanied by two small war vessels captured from the Spaniards last summer, and a fleet of about twenty-five excursion steamers and tug boats paraded from Tompkinsville to Grant's tomb and from there back to anchorage in the North river off Thirty-fourth street.

The cruiser did not leave her anchorage off Tompkinsville for the parade until shortly before noon. An hour before that a drizzling rain commenced to fall and this turned into a steady downpour which continued the remainder of the day. The air was raw and the officers and men of the Raleigh stood upon the decks three hours drenched to the skin and shivering with the cold. There were very few people along the river front in the lower part of the city, but great crowds assembled in Riverside park, overlooking the Hudson and men, women and children stood there for hours under umbrellas watching the vessels on their way up the river and on their return.

ENSIGN PROVOST BABIN,
One of the Brave Officers of the Raleigh and Fired the First Shot of the Battle of Corregidor Island.

By far the greatest gathering of people was in the vicinity of Grant's tomb, which was the turning point of the parade. A national salute was fired there by the Raleigh and also by the captured Spanish prizes and the scene was rendered a memorable one by the shrieking of a hundred steam whistles from excursion boats and locomotives and cheers from thousands of people on shore and on vessels in the river.

The Raleigh lay at anchor off Tompkinsville all morning and no special demonstration attended her presence there until about 10 o'clock when several excursion steamers from the city ran alongside her and cheered her time and again. Mrs. Coghlin, wife of the commander of the cruiser, arrived at Tompkinsville between 9 and 10 o'clock where she took a small boat and went out to the Raleigh and welcomed her husband. Captain Coghlin was apprised early of the intentions of the citizens' reception committee to visit the Raleigh and accompany her on the parade. He had his crew give her hull a fresh coat of paint during the time between daybreak and the hour set for the arrival of the committee and all the officers prepared for the occasion by putting on full dress. Rain commenced to fall soon after 10 o'clock and an hour later the decks were flooded and every one on the Raleigh was seeking shelter wherever it could be found.

Boats of every description continued to arrive from the city and each one ran up as close to the Raleigh as possible and cheered her. The two captured Spanish gunboats, the Alavarado and Sandoval, arrived from the navy yard early, both dressed gaily with flags and bunting and they created almost as much enthusiasm as the Raleigh herself.

About 11 o'clock the large steamer Glen Island arrived, carrying the citizens' reception committee, headed by Mayor Van Wyck, and also having on board a number of invited guests. All hands on the cruiser were called to quarters, and Mayor Van Wyck and the other committeemen were received with naval formality. The ceremonies were very brief, consuming not more than five minutes. The mayor in a few words welcomed the Raleigh to New York, extended the freedom of the city to the officers and men, apologized for the disagreeable weather, and assured Captain Coghlan of a hearty welcome.

Captain Coghlan replied briefly. The committee did not stop aboard a moment after the formalities of the welcome were over, but returned to the Glen Island at once, and as Mayor Van Wyck left the side of the Raleigh be received a salute of fifteen guns.

Preparations were made then to get under way for the parade. The Raleigh was headed down the stream at the time, and when she raised her anchor and swung around slowly the whistles on all the craft near her shrieked a salute, and all the people on the excursion boats cheered and waved handkerchiefs and flags.

The Glen Island led the procession of vessels and the Raleigh followed just astern of her. The Alvarado and Sandoval took position off either bow of the cruiser and police boats, tugs and excursion boats followed in a double column. At Governor's Island a national salute was fired and the coast survey steamer Pathfinder, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen aboard, joined the procession. From the time the Raleigh left the Battery until she reached Grant's tomb her whistle and fog siren were blowing almost constantly in response to salutes from vessels lying at their docks or moving up and down the river. The ferry boats were crowded with people cheering and waving handkerchiefs and several of the boats ran alongside the Raleigh for a short distance. Captain Coghlan was on the bridge nearly all the way up the river with the executive and navigating officers. All were bundled up in rain coats and received the full force of the storm in their faces. The captain was obliged to bare his head to the rain a great part of the time, in waving his cap in response to the salutes and cheers of passing vessels.

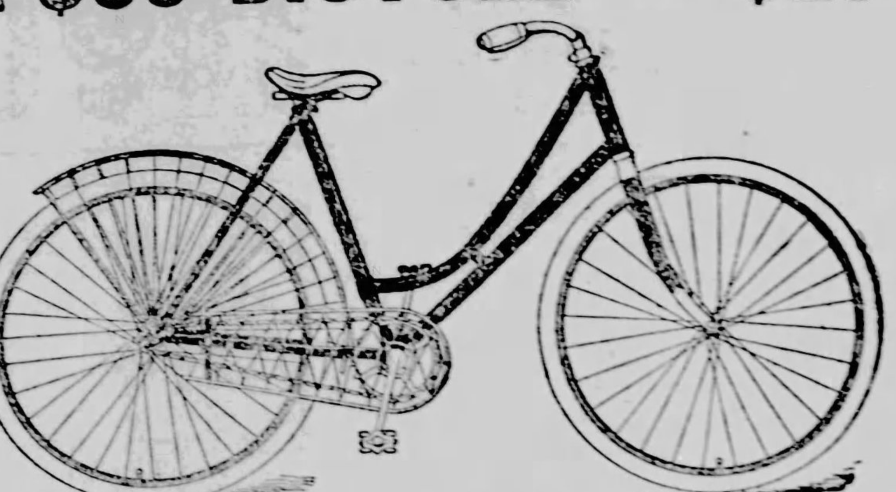
The officers paid little attention to the storm, and waved their caps constantly, not appearing to mind the soaking which their dress uniforms and their bodies as well, received. As for the sailors, they never thought of shelter at all. Officers and men alike expressed the greatest surprise at the demonstration and wondered what they had done to warrant all the enthusiasm which was being displaced. Many of them were heard to make remarks to the effect that the battle of Manila Bay was fought so long ago that they had almost forgotten it, but that it seemed the American people remembered it still.

When the Raleigh and her escorts reached the southern end of the Riverside park, two short batteries fired a salute, and people along shore, in boat houses, and in small launches fired off cannon crackers, revolvers and shot-guns.

Off Grant's tomb the cruiser slowed down preparatory to turning, and while the cheering and whistle blowing and other noises were at their height, two six-pounders on the Raleigh commenced their salute of twenty-one guns. The last shot had hardly died away when the Alvarado and Sandoval opened with their national salute and a battery on shore joined in the tribute to General Grant. When the salutes were concluded the Raleigh turned slowly and headed down the river her escorts turning at the same time. The run back to anchorage off Thirty-fourth street was made slowly and the same enthusiasm was displayed as on the run up the river.

When the Raleigh finally anchored she was surrounded immediately by a fleet of excursion boats, and as fast as they could reach her gangway the people aboard them climbed upon the cruiser and extended personal welcome to the officers and men. The warship was uncomfortably crowded, but everybody received a cordial reception, and the crew apparently took great pride in showing visitors over the ship and particularly in pointing out the five-inch gun on the starboard side of the poop deck that fired the first shot in the battle of Manila Bay. Many relatives and personal friends of the officers and men went aboard as soon as they could reach the side of the vessel, and the day's celebration concluded with these general and individual receptions.

A $50 BICYCLE FOR $27



BLADE BICYCLE, MODEL 2—Ladies' Wheel.

IT LEADS THEM ALL.

THE

Toledo Blade Bicycle

Shipped to any part of the United States by freight for only...... **$27.00.**

LADIES' OR GENTS'.

THE BLADE BICYCLE is a handsome, reliable wheel, equipped for business and comfort. It is especially recommended for an all around road wheel. It is built to stand hard usage, and will never disappoint the rider.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICE this season is mainly in the quality of tires used, although other parts of the wheel have been greatly improved. The Blade Bicycle, this season, will be equipped with only the highest grade Morgan & Wright double tube guaranteed tires. The pedals, pedal cranks, hubs, and in fact every part of the Blade Bicycle have been so improved as to make it a perfect high grade 1899 model. We offer this wheel to our readers with an absolute guarantee at a really wholesale price. We know that wheels can now be purchased for much less than the price at which we offer ours, but please remember before investing in a cheap wheel that quality should be considered rather than price, and an absolute guarantee rather than none at all.

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE Our contract with the factory this season is so binding that we can give our readers an absolute guarantee which covers every part of the wheel. Our guarantee is so complete that it should remove all hesitation in placing an order without being able to first personally inspect the wheel. We guarantee the Blade Bicycle for the entire riding season of 1899, whereas the Association guarantee is only for 60 days.

SPECIFICATIONS.

Frame—22-inch (options 24 and 26), 1¼-inch seamless steel tubing, flush joints, hanger dropped 2½ inches, 28-inch wheels. Ladies', 22-inch (options 20 and 24-inch).

Steering Head—5½ inches, 1⅛ inches in diameter. Ladies', 7½-inch.

Crown—Arched, nickeled.

Cranks—6½-inch forged, improved two-piece pattern, left crank detachable, right crank and axle in one piece.

Tread—5 inches.

Saddle—Mesinger (Wheeler pattern), or Brown style padded.

Gear—74 2-3 (24x9), 70 (20x8), 77 (22x8), 68 (22x9), 84 (24x8). Ladies', 70 (20x8), option 63, 20x9).

Chain—Indianapolis 3-16 inch.

Pedals—Rat-trap or combination.

Handle Bar—Medium drop or raised. Adjustable handle bars, 50c extra.

Seat Post—L (option T). Ladies', T (option L).

Tires—Morgan & Wright.

Finish—Myrtle green (option black or tan).

HOW TO ORDER:

Inclose to us a postoffice money order, or draft on New York or Chicago, or express money order for $27.00. Give the name, postoffice address, and also shipping address of the person to whom we shall send the wheel. We shall ship by freight.

State particularly whether you want Model 1 or Model 2. Make order in accordance with specifications named above, as we cannot supply anything different.

These wheels are now all ready for prompt shipment, and if the order is sent to us, detailed as above, the wheel will be shipped within three days from the time we get the order. Address

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Take notice, we do not include the Weekly Blade this year in connection with the wheel. Our readers prefer that we make the lowest price that we can for the wheel alone. $27.00 is cheaper than wheels are sold by large city department stores, and unlike department store wheels, ours are a standard make.

BISHOP WATTERSON DEAD.

End of Distinguished Bishop of the Columbus Diocese.

Columbus, O., April 17.—Rt. Rev. John Ambrose Watterson, bishop of the diocese of Columbus, died suddenly at his home here to-day.

Bishop Watterson had been in ill-health for some time, but his death was unexpected. He had prepared to go to Europe next month for a rest, and made a trip to Washington to confer with the apostolic delegate, returning to Columbus Saturday night.

BISHOP WATTERSON.

It is now thought that the funeral will be held Thursday, and the remains buried under the altar of St. Joseph's cathedral. Rt. Rev. John Ambrose Watterson, D. D., was born May 27, 1844, in Blairsville, Pa. He was ordained to the priesthood in Pittsburg, and appointed a professor in St. Mary's College, being made president in 1877. He was appointed bishop of Columbus and consecrated August 8, 1880. He was a relative of Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

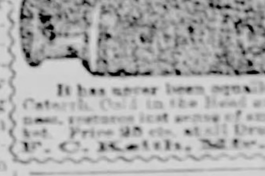
PROSPERITY.

Another Idle Furnace Also Resumes Operation.

Lebanon, Pa., April 12.—The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut works and the East Lebanon Iron company, have posted notices of the second increase of ten per cent in the wages of their employes, to take effect May 10. The Lebanon manufacturing company has increased the wages of its laborers ten per cent.

Pottstown, Pa., April 12.—The paddlers of Pottstown Iron company and of the Lower Works of the Glasgow Iron company, have been notified of an increase in their wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per ton, to take effect May 1. A proportionate advance will be given other employes in these departments. This is the second increase given them within sixty days.

Easton, Pa., April 12.—The Keystone furnace of the Thomas Iron company at Island Park, which was blown out a year ago on account of dullness in the iron trade has been put in operation, giving employment to a large number of hands.



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Recipe for making Adhesive Salve. Very healing. Removes Warts, Corns, Boils, Bunions, Cuts, Cracked Hands. Good for all kinds of sores. On receipt of $1 I will send recipe for preparing, and full instructions for using, to any address. Good canvasser can make a good thing out of either recipe. Address Benoni Havens, Ohio, Illinois.

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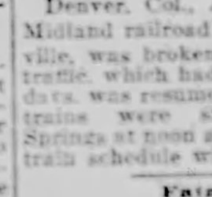


BLOCKADED BY SNOW.

Tie-Up Was Complete for Seventy-Seven Days.

Denver, Col., April 15.—The Colorado Midland railroad blockade west of Leadville, was broken yesterday and through traffic, which had been interrupted for 77 days, was resumed. Two through freight trains were started from Colorado Springs at noon and the regular passenger train schedule will be restored at once.

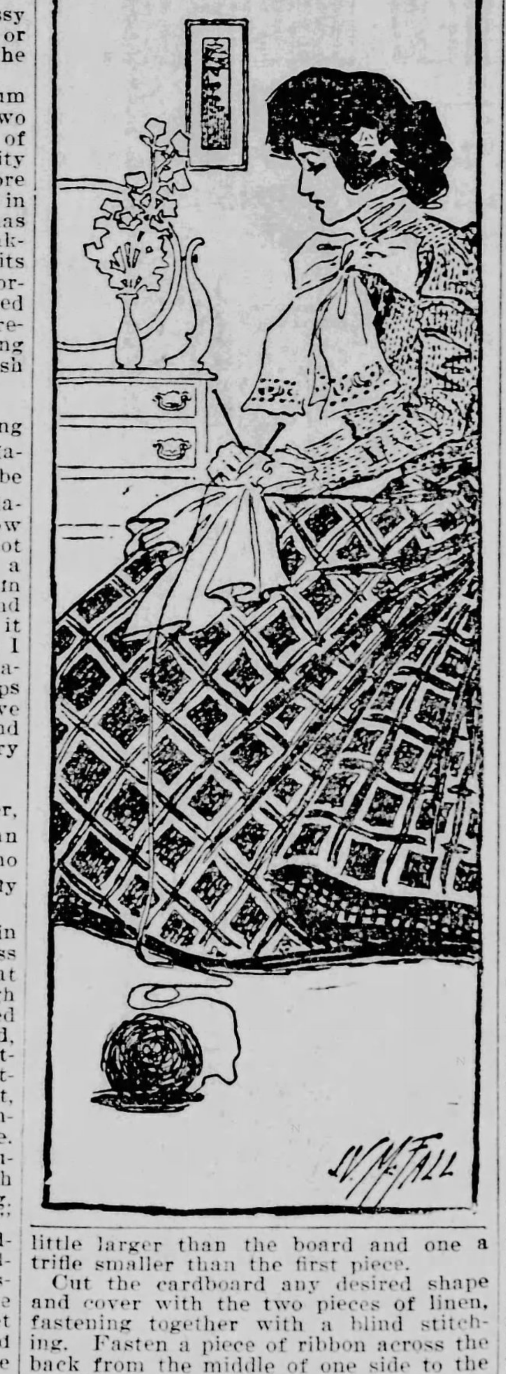
Fatal Collision.

Victoria, B. C., April 15.—The Glenogle, which has arrived from the Orient, brings news of a collision between the steamers Hokushin Maru and Kitami Maru off Ofuyu cape, in the province of Tshio Hokkaido, on the 30th ult. The Hokushin sunk in a minute after she was struck, and all on board, 36 persons, were drowned. The other vessel made for shore, and succeeded in getting into the shallows, where she stranded.

From the Straits Settlement it is reported that there can be no longer any hope entertained for the captain and thirteen members of the crew of the British ship, Port Adelaide, which was wrecked on a coral bank in February.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON



LOOKING FOR FLAWS.

Don't look for flaws as you go on through life,
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of light,
Somewhere in the shadows hiding;
It is better by far to look for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs ever away
To the bosom of God's great ocean;
Don't set your force against the river's course,
And think to alter its motion.
Don't waste a curse on the universe—
Don't shrink at the trials before you;
Don't butt at the storm with your puny form,
But bend and let it go o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whims to the letter;
Some things must go wrong your whole life long
And the sooner you know it the better.
It is folly to fight with the infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle.
The wisest man shapes into God's plan
As the water shapes into a vessel.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

International Conference of Women

It grows bewildering to one who is attempting to keep up with the progressive movements which have been inaugurated by women, are carried on by women, and which owe their vitality to the interest of women. They mean such an expenditure of energy and of thought, an entering into such broad fields of action, so firm a conviction that duty to the human race demands the exercise of woman's brains in the settlement of the great problems pressing to the fore for solution!

These thoughts were borne in upon me most insistently while looking over a letter and papers received from Mrs. May Wright Sewall, regarding the coming Congress of the International Council of Women, of which body she is the vice president. This Congress is to be held in London beginning on Monday, June 26, and continuing till the following Tuesday, July the 4th. Besides the regular meetings there are to be two large general gatherings, the first arranged by the president, the Countess of Aberdeen, to consider the vitally important subject of International Arbitration; the second, under the auspices of the Political Section, to take counsel upon the question of Suffrage. The whole Congress is open to any, either men or women, who desire membership and make application to the corresponding secretary, Miss Teresa F. Wilson, 20 Montcomb street, London, England.

A brief consideration of this representative body may not be without interest, even though its history be familiar. It was formed in Washington in 1888, having its origin in the conviction of several earnest American women, that the time had come for the women of all countries to unite together for a union of effort in the solving of problems "relating especially to the welfare of the family and the commonwealth." At this first meeting Mrs. Fawcett was elected president, Miss Clara Barton, vice president, and Mrs. Foster Avery, corresponding secretary. It was at that time that the National Council of Women was also formed, with Miss Francis Willard as president. The international body was to hold its congresses once in five years.

The first quinquennial was held in Chicago in 1893, in connection with the world's fair. Women workers belonging to over thirty different nationalities responded to the invitation to be present, and those who were there cannot have failed to keep a vivid remembrance of the interest and enthusiasm shown upon that occasion. Women from foreign countries then pledged themselves to form national councils upon their return home, to work in harmony with the constitution of the international body.

In accordance with this resolve these councils now exist, not only in the United States, but in Canada, Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland, New Zealand, New South Wales and Italy, while the movement is rapidly taking shape in other countries. It is to be remembered that these national councils are made up of confederations of societies and not of individuals.

A very important thing to note in connection with the International Council is that it is organized in the interest of no single propaganda, nor can it espouse any single cause. It has no power over its members "beyond that of suggestion and sympathy." Nor can it interfere with organic unity, independence, or methods of work of any national council, its principal object being international communication and conference.

It may be asked if any tangible good has been accomplished by the International Council since its formation. Those best qualified to judge in this matter return to this question an unqualified "yes." It has been instrumental in breaking down prejudice, and promoting a pleasant understanding between those of essentially different faiths, races and parties, showing, that with the right spirit, all may work together in harmony for the common weal. Besides this, which is, of itself a sufficient reason for its existence, other things have been done—those things upon a larger scale which have been accomplished by the national councils in each country. They are classified in a circular somewhat as follows:

First—Correct information about women's work, its needs and its opportunities, has been collected and widely circulated.

Second—The overlapping and multiplication of organizations for kindred causes have been prevented.

Third—Women workers have been given the opportunity of "widening their knowledge, of increasing their faith and charity by interchange of views and personal touch with other workers whom they would not otherwise meet."

Fourth—Through representative influence much has been effected "in the reform and administration of various laws bearing on women and children and on the home."

Surely all this is enough to show that the representative women of the world are astir in the interests of humanity, for it must be remembered that it is not alone woman's work, but for what will inspire the whole world to better living that is the purpose. Meeting thus together, learning to know and trust one another, there can be no doubt but the result will be—it must be—greater power and inspiration for united effort in what concerns all nations. Besides this, the larger knowledge acquired by the interchange of thought and opinion will be of service in the special work in each country, for the betterment of national conditions.

The coming meeting, a program of which will be found elsewhere, is one which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest, and all who can be present will find their lives broadened and brightened by the evidence which will be given them that the combined intellectual forces of women, vivified by the love of home and family inherent in them, will be strong factors in the onward movement of the world to higher living, or, in the words of the preamble of the constitution, in "the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Letters regarding the help which Life's Gateways has given to readers come to the author every day. At present it can be had with The Weekly Blade,—that friend of so many families,—for $1.25, by send to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio.

The Cozy-Corner

There seems to be no limit to the inventions that are announced to "fill a great need" in every family. I sometimes wonder how we have managed to live without these, but I suppose that just as we have endured life so deprived as long as possible, some "genius" has come to our rescue.

One of the latest of these "absolutely indispensable" articles of which I have received notice is now in the market for the benefit and blessing of housekeepers. It is a drinking cup containing a tiny thermometer for testing the temperature of any beverage. We are told that "Housekeepers in serving tea, coffee, chocolate or even plain, hot water, will rejoice at this arrangement for determining whether the beverage is too hot or too cold."

Exactly so. We shall all be glad to know whether we shall scald our tongues with our tea, or have a freezing sensation when we swallow our boarding house coffee. Therefore, all hail to this blessing, this necessity, for housekeepers.

If you can not obtain these cups at your usual china stores, why not experiment with a physician's thermometer, or if your family is a large one, it would pay to invest in one that could be "passed around," so that each one could have his or her "beverage" to suit them.

An Anxious Mother writes that her children are not well, her husband is cross and impatient most of the time, and she herself is all tired out and discouraged. She says further that they are poor people, but that she manages to save a little each week from their income, by being very economical, and that her husband nearly broke her heart by suggesting that all that "ailed the whole crowd" was that she didn't give them enough to eat.

While I sympathize with this mother in her troubles, I am afraid I agree with her husband. She must remember that "economy" in household matters does not mean, altogether, spending a small amount of money, but it means spending the money for that which will produce the best results; that the cheapest food is that which supplies the most nutriment for the money.

Doctor's bills are more expensive than groceries and meats, and much more unpleasant. Try buying food that is suited to the needs of each member of your family. Give them plenty of that which will strengthen them physically, and I think they will be nearer right morally and mentally.

Sad as it is to consider, the fact remains that as long as the present conditions exists, we shall be obliged to keep the body in a good, healthy condition, or our spiritual and mental growth will not be so great, for even though the mind is superior to matter, the body is the mind's instrument, and needs consideration in order to work well. Anxious Mother will do well to "save" in some other way than by depriving herself and family of plenty of nutritious, well-cooked food, if that is what she is doing.

Mary sends some useful hints in regard to taking care of the hair. These will answer several inquiries that have been sent in recently:

A woman's appearance depends so much upon the hair that no effort should be spared to make it soft and abundant, and to arrange it to the best advantage. Those whose hair grows low on the forehead, should part it and draw it away from the face in loose waves, while those who have a high forehead always look better with a fringe of short curls about the face, even when Dame Fashion has declared that bangs are out of style.

The short woman will look taller if she arranges her hair on the top of her head. Two mirrors are a great help, for no woman can tell how she looks without seeing the back of her head. The color of the hair usually suits the complexion better than any other would, and dyeing it is a foolish and often injurious practice. Red hair is sometimes darkened by applying sage tea every time it is combed. If the hair is naturally curly, let it wave and curl of its own sweet will, but if straight, do not resort to the curling iron to induce it to curl. Smooth braids have a beauty of their own, and are more becoming to some faces than any other style.

A simple lotion for making the hair grow is made of two drachms of tincture of cantharides, six drachms of essence of rosemary and ten grains of elder flower water.

No tonic is of much value, however, unless the scalp is kept clean by washing it when needed; the frequency depends upon one's occupation and the care that is taken to keep it free from dust. Use warm soft water in which a little borax has been dissolved, and some pure toilet soap. After washing thoroughly, rinse with clear, warm water, and wipe as dry as possible. Drying the hair with fans can not be recommended, as it is likely to give one a bad cold. When it is dry apply a little vaseline or cocoa butter to replace the oil that has been removed by washing.

An excellent pomade is made of one ounce beef marrow, and one drachm of aromatic tincture.

If you are troubled with your hair falling out, mix two ounces castor oil, one ounce each of spirits of rosemary and bay rum and a few drops of essence of bergamot. The latter is added to perfume the oil. This makes the hair glossy and if applied every day for a week or two, there will be no trouble about the hair falling out.

For dandruff, put two ounces gum camphor broken in small pieces, and two ounces of powdered borax in a quart of boiling water. Dilute a small quantity with an equal amount of water before using, and apply to the scalp, rubbing in with the tips of the fingers. Borax has an excellent effect upon the hair, making it soft and glossy and increasing its growth. It should be let down and thoroughly brushed at bed time, then braided loosely for the night. The brushing removes the dust that has gathered during the day, and it is not necessary to wash it so often.—Mary.

I was somewhat puzzled upon reading Mrs. D.'s communication regarding diamonds. Perhaps, Mrs. D., there may be some who think they are wearing diamonds who have but imitations, but how (pray tell), could one wear them and not know it? I, for one, "think" I have a soltaire diamond ring. Chancing to be in a large city I had the gem cleaned and asked the jeweler what kind of a stone it was. He said it was a diamond. Can I believe him? It was bought for a diamond. Was it a deception? Perhaps Mrs. D. used the word in a figurative sense. I hope she will come again and give her reasons for her extraordinary benef.—Otach.

For No Hope, and others who, like her, think their burdens in life more than they can bear, this letter from one who has experienced nearly every earthly sorrow, may prove a comfort:

If you will let me clasp your hand in mine in fellowship in the "ceaseless grind" of which you speak, for I, too, at three score and three, have had the high hopes of youth; a short time of wedded happiness; the sorrow of war widowhood, second marriage, large family, straightened circumstances, hard work, faultfinding (heaps of it, too), betrayed trust, desertion, much care and sickness in family, and myself with a nervous disease. Sick physically, mentally and spiritually. O, sister, if you have good health you possess the greatest earthly blessing.

Yes, I have had "living" and "dead" trouble and find that "living is the harder to bear. Yet we, as disobedient children of our heavenly Father, need discipline. Would you be willing to change places with anyone, in everything? Let us count our mercies also sometimes, and let us not blame Providence, as we are apt to do, that we suffer now in consequence of our own folly, because as we sow so must we reap.

I will tell you how I have kept from sinking in those deep waters. Only by grasping the Mighty Helper's hand. Knowing my own weakness and feeling myself a sinner, I accepted the Saviour as offered in His word, giving myself to Him in return for the pearl of great price and through all my unfaithfulness He has proven the friend that sticketh closer than a brother. And though we can't understand why we are so afflicted, of one thing we may be sure, that "He doeth all things well" and "all things shall work together for good to them that love God." This is our great trouble, we don't love God as we ought, and therefore lack trust.

Miss Bouton says thought is power. I wish I could communicate some cheer to you, my poor sister, for whom I feel great sympathy. Please join me in singing:

"From every stormy wind that blows,
From every swelling tide of woes,
There is a sure, a calm retreat,
'Tis found beneath the Mercy Seat."

Good-bye now. May God bless and comfort you.—Granny Cary.

Will you please let an invalid in the Cosy Corner this cold morning? I have been shut in for six months, but I have the Blade for a weekly visitor and glean many helpful words therefrom. We are in very straightened circumstances financially, but I have a very kind husband and two sweet little boys to help me bear my burdens; and, best of all, a loving Father and Blessed Savior. My husband send for "Life's Gateways."—Invalid, Colorado.

We are very glad to hear from such a contented invalid, and shall be glad to "make her comfortable"in our Cozy Corner as often as she will come.

Mrs. B. C. M. writes in answer to inquiry in Question Bureau by M. T. G., Jonesburg, Pa., that if windows are wiped with a cloth wet with alcohol after they are washed, they will not frost over. If he wishes a further preventive and can arrange it a small electric battery with wires running around the window will be a perfect protection.

Out here in Colorado our florists have their show windows arranged in this way and there is never any frost on the glass, even in the coldest weather.

L. B. asks for a recipe for making grape wine without sugar and directions for racking, bottling, etc.

Nellie feels "very much insulted," because when she called upon a friend she was told that the friend was very busy and must be excused. Nellie thinks her friend might have seen her for "just a minute," and not allowed the maid to "turn her away like a stranger."

Nellie is unreasonable, and she is not alone in her unreasonableness. There are very many Nellies in the world who cannot see how "just a minute" could not be spared for them, forgetting that to give them that minute, the busy friend must leave important work and that minutes are very apt to become an hour before one realizes it.

Put yourself in a place where you have some work that must positively be finished at a certain time and think how you would dislike to be called away from it to see even your dearest friend. Then you will be more apt to give a fairer judgment and have more sympathy for your busy friend.

"There is absolutely nothing in this world of work that cannot be made full of the deepest significance if so we will. There is a perfection to be reached in the homeliest task which is worth striving for, as when it is gained the result is so glorified that the homeliness is forgotten."—Life's Gateways.

BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

Referring to an article on rebinding old books, a young lady told me her experience in binding some new ones.

She found a cheap, paper-covered edition of several books she wished to possess, and paid the extravagant price of nine cents each for them.

Taking them home she gave each cover a brace of paste-board, fastened at the back with a lacing of strong cord. She covered them with white and delft-blue crepe paper, cutting it a little larger than the covers. These margins were turned over the edge of the pasteboard and neatly pasted on the inside. A piece of white, smooth paper was then pasted over the edges of the crepe paper, giving a finished appearance to the book.

As this young lady is no artist there was no attempt at decoration beyond the gilt letters, giving name of book and author, but this made the little home-covered volumes very attractive.

Blue Bell sends the club an idea for a

Whisk Broom Holder.

The materials needed are 1½ yards of one-inch ribbon, a piece of cardboard, 5 or 6 inches square, a square of linen a little larger than the board and one a trifle smaller than the first piece.

Cut the cardboard any desired shape and cover with the two pieces of linen, fastening together with a blind stitching. Fasten a piece of ribbon across the back from the middle of one side to the middle of the other; this is to hold the broom. Fasten more of the ribbon to the corners at the top, to hang up the case by, and use the remainder of the ribbon for bows to fasten at the corners.

Jewel Case.

For this dainty little case take a box of any desired size and cover it, outside and inside, with linen or silk, first placing several layers of wadding over the bottom and inside of the box, and finish the top of the cover in the same way, so as to give it a raised appearance. If

the wool batting is used the top will answer for a cushion for stick pins, etc. The silk or linen may be decorated in any desired manner. The illustration has a bunch of chrysanthemums embroidered. If the cover is separate from the box, sew bows of ribbon in place of hinges to both box and cover, and place a little loop of ribbon in front, by which the cover may be lifted.

THE BLADE COOK.

In the spring every one is anxious for something new to eat, as they are for a new hat to wear. But of all the dishes a salad seems to be the most inviting. These three salads have been tried with just this feeling, and have proven very agreeable to a great many people.

Radish Salad.

Take 6 bunches of radishes, 4 bunches of spring onions, a small uncooked turnip and a small, cold, boiled potato. Quarter the radishes, slice the onions and cut the turnip and potato into small cubes. Place these in a salad bowl lined with lettuce and pour over them a French dressing.

For the dressing use 2 tablespoonfuls of olive oil, 2-3 tablespoonful vinegar, 1 teaspoonful salt and a saltspoonful of of black pepper, or half as much red pepper.

Fish Salad.

For 2 cupfuls of cold, cooked whitefish use 2 cupfuls of celery cut fine, a saltspoonful of onion juice and 3 tablespoonfuls of white wine. For the dressing use 2 tablespoonfuls of salad oil, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 1 saltspoonful of red pepper and a quarter of the juice of a lemon. Garnish the salad dish with the tops of the celery, a few radishes and some of their leaves. Any cold, fresh fish may be used instead of whitefish.

Orange Salad.

Use 6 oragnes, pared and divided into the natural lobes. Place these on a platter well covered with lettuce leaves and pour over them the following boiled dressing. Place in a double boiler 1 cupful of milk and when boiling add to it 2 tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed smooth with the yolks of 3 eggs, a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of black pepper and 4 tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Let it all boil for 2 minutes and then remove it to a cool place.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?
PHOEBE CARY.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

EVERY DAY.

O trifling tasks, so often done,
Yet ever to be done anew!
O cares that come with every sun,
Morn after morn, the long years through!
We shrink beneath their paltry sway,
The irksome calls of every day.

The restless sense of wasted power,
The tiresome round of little things,
Are hard to bear, as hour by hour
Its tedious iteration brings;
Who shall evade, or who delay,
The small demands of every day?
Elizabeth Akers Allen.

Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder, of New York, has been lecturing on Mistakes of Women." "One of the mistakes of women," she says, "is in loving too much; they can never make a mistake in loving, but they ought to be careful in picking out the man; they are apt to do it on the grab-bag principle. One of the gravest, most far-reaching mistakes good women make is encouraging bad men. Another of the mistakes of women is in not knowing how to rest, and still another in not knowing how to eat. What women don't know about both has built ten thousand hospitals. Consider the ways of men and be wise. Women worry too much; they hurry too much; they are misers of jollity; and they nearly always die leaving a large account in the Bank of Merriment."—Woman's Journal.

Old Nancy Doane was noted for the originality of some of her expressions. One day she was talikng about the utter inanity of another old woman in the neighborhood, and she said:

"I never see her beat! She'll lop down in a cheer, an' there she'll set an' set an' set, doin' absolutely nothin' fer hours an' hours day after day! 'Pon my soul, I sh'd think she'd mildew!"—Harper's Bazar.

A little girl has an uncle who taught her to open and shut his crush hat. One evening, however, he appeared with an ordinary silk hat, which he left in the hall. Presently he saw the child coming with his new hat crushed into accordion plaits. "Oh, uncle," she cried, "this one is very hard. I've had to sit on it, and I can't get it more than half shut."

Discharge aright
The simple duties with which day is rife,
Yea, with thy might.
Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise
Will life be fled,
While he who ever acts as conscience cries
Shall live, tho' dead.
—Schiller.

"What ails your mistress, Nora?" asked a neighbor. "The doctors do be sayin' that it is nervous pesteration she has, sure."

After all, the kind of world one carries about in one's self is the important thing; and the world outside takes all its grace, color and value from that.—J. R. Lowell.

One who does right to-day need not to be troubled about doing right to-morrow. Every act done is a seed that will bear fruit, each after its kind. The man who is generous to-day will find it easier to be generous to-morrow. An act repeated often enough becomes a habit, and the fruit of habit is character.—Friend's Intelligencer.

MGR

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN
OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL

Nine states send, this week, each an applicant for admission to our society, and they are all welcome, as they promise to comply with all of our rules.

Enid, Elwina, May Rice, Lionne, Blackeye, Endeavor, A Constable and a Little Girl come together from Pennsylvania, and on their way they met a "Little Rebel," from New York.

Blythe Andgea comes dancing with joy because she considers her M. G. R. badge so pretty, and wonders that any of the M. G. R.'s are so unfortunate as to be without one of them.

Several have asked for "terms of admission," "fees," etc. There are no dues, no collections taken up, no financial expense whatever connected with the membership of the Merry-Go-Rounds. The promise that you will, as far as possible, honestly and truly make the motto at the head of our column the rule of your daily life, not only in theory, but in practice, and that some member of your family is a paid-up subscriber to The Weekly or Daily Blade, and that you will occasionally write a letter on some subject of general interest, is all that is required for membership, and all are welcome on these terms.

As one of the objects of the M. G. R. is mental improvement, all are expected to endeavor to make their letters as nearly perfect as they can in regard to spelling, punctuation, grammatical construction and general neatness of appearance. You can learn much on these points by observing carefully the letters that are published, and by correcting mistakes in your letters, by comparing them with others.

We must not always expect to get along without lessons, and I hope none of my girls and boys will miss learning the one given to-day by Grand-pa, No. 2:

After being frozen up for about five and a half months, I write to say that the winter is beginning to thaw out, and so am I, and as the Solution of the Problem of Life is always in "order" for it cometh from High authority, I send in my Mathematical Solution of Life.

First find the highest Multiplicant.—Truth.

Second, the least common division. Don't divide every day life with anything less than Justice, then simply add the two together and we have the doctrine of Jesus Christ, and let no man put them asunder.

It is these two attributes of God if sustained around the hearth stone and the family altar that makes Home, Sweet Home, and also that kind of a home that God of Truth and Justice can bless. But if the reverse is sustained, (the devil's attributes) how can God bless such a home? The same law holds good, be it for person, family, tribe or nation.

Let us set aside the M. G. R. for a moment or two and let us take a "snap shot" view through the camera of Truth and Justice and let us see what we can see. The Good Teacher said first take a look at self, ("get the beam out of our own eye first.) I want to say one thing more. Just let us keep it to ourselves what we saw.

It's spring time now, and you are at liberty to laugh or weep.—Grandpa, No. 2.

We are very fortunate in having a visit from our Cara Mia, who has been absent so long. She gives her reasons and tells us some very interesting things:

In reading "Ivan's" letter—it brought my trip to the mountain—so vividly to my memory, I felt I must write you about it.

As you know—I served as an army nurse, during the fall and part of the winter, and it was my privilege to be sent with several other nurses to Lookout Mountain. The incline, leading up to the mountain is one of the steepest in the world. The views one obtains as they are carried up in the air, are beautiful, and when we reached the top, we could only stand still and gaze with wonder on the scene below.

Chattanooga, looking like a birds-eye view. The Tennessee river, clear as crystal and winding in and out, forming what is known as the Mocassin bend. There in the distance, Missionary Ridge, with its monuments, marking the resting places of many a dead hero.

As we neared the inn where we were to stop, it looked quaint and interesting, with its wide verandas and views, growing all over it. Strains of music were wafted to us, amidst joy and laughter, and we knew we should have a glimpse of southern society.

The next day we rambled o'er parts of the mountain, stood on Point Lookout, where Hooker planted the flag, and not content with gazing at "Umbrella Rock," by the means of a ladder and a guide, we reached the top, and had our "pictures tooked."

There was a natural bridge to be seen, some pretty falls, and what is called "Fat Man's Misery." It is two rocks very close together, with only a small opening. The "misery" is to get through. And here hangs a little story of one nurse, which I will refrain from repeating. I could write and write about my life in the south, but will keep the rest for next time.—Cara Mia.

It is well for our Snow Wreath, that we have a different feeling for her than for the other "snow" wreaths that have been so much in evidence this long winter, or else we would not give her such a hearty welcome as we do:

This pleasant spring morning I will stop to say good-morning to all. How many of our girls and boys ever heard the hymn, "Ashamed of Jesus." I think it is one of the grandest hymns ever sung. I think our motto is an excellent one, I don't think we could get a better one any way we try.

Mrs. N. E., do come often, I love to read your letters.

Where are all the members from Pa? Girls and boys speak and let us try to make this state as interesting as we can.

Wishing you all a happy Easter-time, I bid adieu.—Snow-Wreath, Pa.

All the year I haev been a wistful, longing spectator of the M. G. R.'s, and to-day's cold and storm emboldens me to knock for admittance into the cozy circle.

A year ago, a dear, kind friend in far away Indian Territory, presented me with a year's subscription to The Blade. I do not think there is anything nicer, or more suitable for a gift than a subscription to a good periodical or a good book.

Here I am visiting on the door step before you invite me in, but if there isn't room for me, I will run over to the Cozy Corner next time and I have a question for the Question Bureau too. Hoosier Lu.

Although a non-member of your circle has the privilege of reading and enjoying the letters of the M. G. R. column, he obeys the motto, and follows the valuable suggestions given, as he likes. But a true member feels it his duty to take advantage of these methods of self-improvement, and of doing good. He is placed directly under noble and elevating influence and at the same time exerts an influence of his own for good.

Fully aware of these facts, and feeling that I have been an out-sider long enough I earnestly solicit admittance into your noble circle.—Nemo.

Before, and at Easter time Miss Prudence received many messages and remembrances from her dear Blade family, which she has been unable to answer personally, though she hopes to do so before very long. Meantime, she wishes you all to know that not one of your kindly words was unappreciated. They all helped to encourage and cheer, and to strengthen the Chaperone in her belief that nowhere can be found more truly good children than hers, nor who give more practical examples of their belief that our motto is the best to live by.

ATTENTION, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS!

Within a few years there are to be several Centennials, to one or more of which many of the Merry-Go-Rounds will be sure to go. If they wear badges they will know one another and their pleasure will be greatly increased. For 15 cents you can buy one of these pretty pins. Send and get one.

THE BOY PREACHER.

There came to New York a small boy of five who expects to save the city from perdition. He is a negro; his name is

Lonnie Lawrence Dennis. His parents, who have come with him, look on the boy as miraculous as he prays, sings and preaches with true gospel fervor. To the layman he is certainly a remarkable child. The boy, still in dresses, had a long talk with a World reporter.

"I can never be as holy as Jesus," he said, the great black eyes lighting up with religious enthusiasm, "but I can try not to sin. I knew what sin was before I was three years old."

Lonnie cannot read yet, but he knows more of Scripture than most grown persons. He has been preaching, his parents say, since he was two years old.

"New York," he cried, "is the wickedest city in the world. I shall try to save some here. Everybody wants money, money, money. It is more like Sodom and Gomorrah. Sin is everywhere and millions of souls will be lost, I fear!"

"Aren't you too young to preach?" he was asked.

"Out of the mouths of babes," he replied, looking solemnly into the face of his questioner. "God tells me things every day. I shall never go to school; I shall not need it. I expect to be a carpenter and preach, as Jesus did. If I can't get churches to preach in I can use the sidewalks."

"Wouldn't you rather play than preach?"

"No," replied the boy. "I am happy without play. But the sins of others make me sad. I do not like little children; they are so full of meanness."

"What is it to be a Christian?"

"Pray all the time, wash in the blood of the Crucified One. I will pray for you now; let us have a meeting."

He told the little company—the reporter and artist, his father and mother and two others—to kneel. He asked his mother to sing "Jesus Shall Save!" and then he repeated the Lord's prayer in a voice full of feeling and devotion.—New York World.

SAND MEN OF CUDDLEDOWNTOWN.

Cuddledowntown is near Cradleville,
Where the sandmen pitch their tents;
In Drowsyland,
You understand,
In the state of Innocence;
'Tis right by the source of the River of Life
Which the Grandma Storks watch over,
While honey bug bees,
'Neath funny big trees,
Croon lullabys in sweet clover.

'Tis a wondrous village, is Cuddledowntown,
For its people are all sleepers;
And never a one,
From dark until dawn,
Has ever use for peepers.
They harness gold butterflies to sunbeams—
Play horse with them a-screaming,
While never a mite,
Throughout the night
E'er dreams that he's dreaming.

In Cuddledowntown there are choo-choo cars
In all the beautiful streets,
And round bald heads
And curly heads
Are the engineers one meets.
From the Piggybacktown to Pattycakeville
The cars run, hissing, screeching,
While wonderful toys,
For girls and boys
Can always be had by reaching.

Oh, Cuddledowntown is a village of dreams
Where little tired legs find rest;
'Tis in God's hand—
'Tis Holy Land—
Not far from mother's breast.
And many a warm, grown-up man,
With a sad soul, heavy, aching,
Could he lie down
In this sweet town,
Might keep his heart from breaking.
—Joe Kerr, in Collier's Weekly.

SCENES IN TOYLAND.

Mrs. Burton Harrison is better known as a writer of fiction for sophisticated adults, than as a story teller for the young; yet in the March St. Nicholas, under the title "In the Toy Country," she writes of the making of toys in the Tyrol in a way that would interest every child.

On a bench in a chimney-corner of the first house they called at, she says sat three boys of Rosie's age or thereabouts. Each held in his right hand a rude gouge, and each pushed away at a block of wood with little, quick, apparently reckless strokes that in a short time transformed the object attacked into a fairly good semblance of a mountain-goat. An old grandmother, in her armchair, made a specialty of chipping out the horns, as she had done for the past twenty years. The father and mother were also at work upon goats, but of a

GRETCHEN AUGUSTA IN TRAVELING ATTIRE.

more finished sort, and looked up, smiling and cheerful, to answer the compliments upon their skill. On the shelves of this cottage stood row upon row of the same animals.

Upon the threshold of the next dwelling the good wife sat fastening a no less stately apparition than "my lord the Elephant." Her husband, employed indoors upon a camelopard, exhibited with satisfaction the Tyrolean version in wood of this product of Asiatic or African climes. Other houses revealed beasts of high or low degree in numbers enough to stock one of Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Books. In one trim little chalet, the prevailing industry was the red monkey without a tail that (until broken) perpetually ascends and falls over a rod.

On all sides they saw cleanliness of house and person, and the contentment which belongs to a placid domestic life—an ideal community, it seemed to the American lookers-on in Toyland, where everybody appeared to be always busy; and Rosie almost persuaded herself that even little children were never to be found outdoors at play, though of course, it was only during certain hours that the young people were really at work indoors.

What with such visits to the warehouses and work-people, with making acquaintance with the villagers, and excursions to the neighboring Alps, Claibone found his glimpse of St. Ulrich all too short. When the day came for him to "take the road" again, it was with genuine regret that he said farewell to the pretty, busy town, and the friends, old and new, he must leave there. While his landlady was stuffing his wallet with dainties of her own devising, a lame old woman, upon whom he and Rosie had made several calls, hobbled around to the inn to offer him the gift of a pen-handle fashioned like a bird's claw, of a pattern handed down to her by her own grandmother. This token was the sole souvenir he allowed himself to take out of the happy valley, and was valued in proportion to the giver's poverty.

When all was ready for his departure and a little group of friendly folk had assembled with Mr. Moreland before the inn to see the pedestrian set forth, Rosie alone was missing.

In another moment she came flying down the stairs, her face bathed in tears in her outstretched arms the familiar, battered figure of Gretchen-Augusta in traveling attire.

"I am going to let her go with you, Mr. Claiborne," cried she. "Ever since you said that about wanting her to travel with you, I've been making up my mind to give her to you. But she mustn't think I'd let anybody take her place. There isn't one in all St. Ulrich that I'd have instead of her!" And thrusting the doll into the young man's embarrassed hands, poor little self-despoiled Rosie cast herself into her father's arms and wept aloud.

Not least of young Claiborne's pleasant memories of St. Ulrich was the picture presented by his little friend—reunited to her treasure, although reluctant to take it back! All his diplomacy and gentleness had been requisite to persuade Rosie that, though he should find Gretchen-Augusta a delightful comrade, he did not know enough of doll language to interest her, and really could not make her happy or comfortable with no place but his small and crowded knapsack to keep her in, no playmates for her hours of rest at the wayside inns—and could supply so little of anything to satisfy her darling mother Rosabel that it would be cruel in him to take her away with him.

Rosie was waving him farewell, Gretchen-Augusta clasped to her bosom, as he strode away through the sparkling mountain atmosphere into the fir wood's gloom. And when, for the last time, he turned to look back upon the red-roofed Tyrolean village, with its spires, trees and belfries, all a-glitter in the sun, it seemed to him that the capitol of Toyland must have been dipped into the fountain of perpetual youth.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in Massachusetts in 18[illegible]; graduated from Harvard and became famous as a teacher, preacher and author; was especially remarkable for his originality of thought and beauty of expression. He died in 1882. Lancelot.

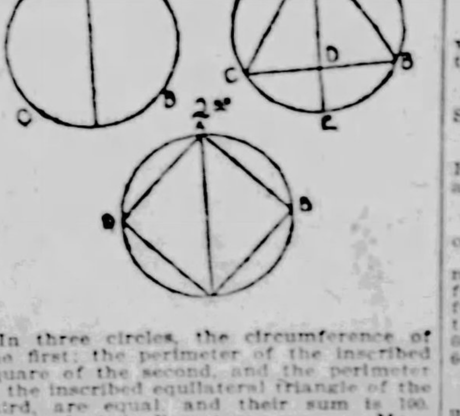
2.—ENIGMA.

I am composed of 18 letters:
My 8 17 1 6 and 18 is the name of a hero of the last war.
My 16 5 and 9 is to tell an untruth.
My 11 2 7 18 is a receptacle for money.
My 10 15 11 16 7 18 is the "dude" spelling of the author's name.
My whole is a hero of the Spanish-American war. Charlie.

3.—A MYSTERY.

Of what do I consist?
The end of time and place.
I surely will exist
At the end of the human race.
—A. B. Shinn.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.



In three circles, the circumference of the first; the perimeter of the inscribed square of the second, and the perimeter of the inscribed equilateral triangle of the third, are equal, and their sum is 100. Required, their diameters. Mc.

5.—MULTUM IN PARVO.

I signify opening, and my elements varied are productive, of value, indisposition, a fluid, a coin, a couch, a vessel, a bird, a Chinese measure of distance, a man's name, a gift to the children of Lot, a mixture, to divide, to strike, to drink, to utter. Why give more? Being a lifelong acquaintance of the reader, I will be recognized when found, without further description. W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I trust."
Pauline.

Answers to Puzzles Given April 6 by A. Faul.

1.—Peter the Hermit.
2.—Hebron, Jerusalem, Joppa, Bethel, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Beersheba, Gilboa.
3.—He is risen as He said; come, see the place where the Lord lay.
4.—35 turkey eggs and 55 hen's eggs.
5.—During the Middle Ages, after the austerities of Lent, the people gave themselves up to feasting and rejoicing of all kinds, in which the clergy joined, they reading stories and legends from the pulpits, to move their hearers to laughter. Hence the first Sunday after Lent was called the Sunday of Joy.
6.—"Timothy Titcomb" wrote:
"Did I sit fondly at his feet,
As you, dear glance, sit at mine,
And watch him with a love so sweet,
My life would grow divine."

Chat.

If any one can make more of a small word than W. P. E. has in his "Mystery" this week, they will do well.

New work has been received from A. B. Shinn, "Charlie," Lancelot and W. P. E.

Answers from Pauline, G. W. B., W. P. E., Mc., A. B. Shinn, Charlie, Lancelot, and Marley Cranford.

G. W. B. send this very concise solution of the problem given February 22:
The difference between the given ratio numbers is 6, which is the ratio number for the lower part of pole. Then the difference of the squares of 10 2-3 and 6 is to the square of 10 2-3 as the square of 80 and 80 is to 4,096, the square root of this is 64, the height of the pole.

Setting out on thy soul's pilgrimage, unite to thyself what hearts thou canst. Know well that a hundred holy temples of Mecca have not the value of a heart.—Omar Khayyam.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

view of the reported capture by the insurgents in the vicinity of Zamboango of the arms and armament on the Spanish gunboat which were to become the property of the United States. They say that General Otis has withheld payment for any of these boats until they were delivered to him at Manila. It is regretted that the insurgents should possess the guns, but it is said they will not be able to secure and keep on hand a supply of ammunition for them. The United States forces have so far had no trouble with insurgents on the island of Mindanao, and in view of the suspicious circumstances attending the capture of these guns it is apprehended that some persons, possibly Spanish sympathizers with Aguinaldo, have caused the guns to be sent to him.

Washington, April 14.—The war department has received the following cable:

Manila, April 14.
Adjutant General, Washington.
Sheridan arrived: Casualties Lieut Meyer, three enlisted men, died enroute. Health of troops very good.
(Signed) OTIS.

Cleveland, April 14.—Lieutenant Ralph Meyer was the son of General E. S. Meyer, who served with distinction in the civil war and is a prominent attorney of this city. Young Meyer was 21 years old.

LAWTON RETURNED.

The Purpose of His Expedition is Explained.

Manila, April 17, 10:30 a. m.—Maj. Gen. Lawton's expedition to the Laguna de Bay district re-embarked last evening, anchored for the night at the head of the River Pasig and reached Manila this morning, bringing all the men and the captured insurgent boats. Its objects, namely, the capture of the insurgents' boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power, throughout the lake region, have been attained.

New York, April 17.—A special from Washington says:

When shown a dispatch announcing the recall of Gen. Lawton, Gen. Schwan, acting adjutant general, said it was in accordance with the understanding of the war department as to the purpose of Gen. Lawton's campaign.

"Gen. Otis sent this expedition to Southern Luzon," he continued, "for the purpose of destroying any insurgent forces that might be found there, to make a careful reconnoissance of the territory, and to spread broadcast the recent proclamation of the Philippine commission, setting forth the purposes of this government with respect to the islands.

"I understand that he will release all the prisoners he has taken, and they will be sent to their homes. By this action it is hoped that he will prove to the Filipinos that the Americans are not as barbarous as the insurgents pretend we are, and that we propose to treat the Filipinos humanely."

"Why is Gen. Lawton needed at Manila?"

"Gen. Lawton has not communicated his plans to the department, the matter being left entirely to his discretion. The insurgent leader has established his headquarters at San Fernando, to the northwest of Malolos, and, I suppose, Gen. Otis contemplates a movement against that city. Gen. Lawton only had 1,500 men under his command, and it was, of course, impossible for him to divide his force by stationing detachments in every village captured. His command will be useful, however, in assisting in the advance on Malolos, on in reinforcing the line about the city of Manila. It is possible that when the lake rises, Gen. Otis will resume the campaign in the southern part of the island."

FILIPINOS WILL ACT.

Take Steps to Bring the War to an End.

Manila, April 18.—6:15 p. m.—A number of prominent and wealthy Filipinos are organizing a committee to take steps to bring about, if possible, an understanding between the rebels and the Americans. One branch of this committee intends to ask the United States Philippine commission to make a statement as to what terms will be offered the rebels if the latter will surrender.

Another branch of the committee will approach Aguinaldo with the terms and will endeavor to persuade him to accept them. It is considered doubtful, however, if any members of the committee will dare to personally confer with the rebel leader.

The committee includes several persons recently condemned to death by Aguinaldo for petitioning him to cease fighting.

Major General Otis has appointed a board, headed by Col. Crowder, to deal with war claims. Many such claims have been filed, aggregating millions of dollars, particularly as a result of the Iloilo fire.

Major General Otis, who has hitherto handled these claims, is unable to devote any of his time to them now.

General Lawton has ordered Col. Whalley, of the Washington regiment, who is a lieutenant in the regular army, to command Gen. King's brigade during the latter's illness.

New York, April 18.—A dispatch from Manila says:

In an interview with Gen. Largada he said that a committee of 22 Filipinos had been appointed to confer with the peace commission for the following purposes:

First—To obtain as large autonomous rights for the Filipino people as possible.

Second—To bring about peaceful relations between the insurgents and the American authorities.

Third—To insist that Americans and Filipinos only shall occupy public offices.

Arevalo, a former aid to Aguinaldo, is now in Manila. He said in an interview that if the Americans send emissaries to Aguinaldo now he thinks a peaceful solution of the present troubles is probable.

Influential Americans think that the disposition of rich Filipinos is eager to protect property and has little influence with the insurgents.

IN CUBA.

SPANISH PARTY

Formally Organized in Cuba and Will Favor Annexation.

Havana, April 13.—Marquis De Rabell announces the formation of a Spanish party in Cuba, under the honorary presidency of Marquis De Arguelis, the richest man in the island, and the probable future representative of Spain here, although not yet officially accredited. About thirty prominent Spaniards, in and out of Havana, were called into conference, and the annexation of Cuba to the United States is the unanimous desire of these gentlemen, although no reference is made to this in their general advice to the Spaniards in Cuba, as they regard it inexpedient to agitate the question just now and thereby to cause still greater political unrest.

At an opportune time the subject will be taken up and vigorously advocated. The address of the new party is entirely devoid of political references and simply announces the fact of organization and the election of officers, all of whom are men of prominence.

It asserts, however, as the controlling feature of the party's program, a desire to promote the peace and prosperity of Cuba.

The American authorities are proceeding satisfactorily.

SUPREME COURT.

Tribunal of Final Appeal is Established in Cuba.

Havana, April 17.—The decree constituting the supreme court has been prepared with elaborate credit by Senor Lanuza, secretary of justice in General Brooke's advisory cabinet, and after

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle

thorough consideration by the cabinet, is ready to be promulgated. It establishes a tribunal of last appeal in civil and criminal proceedings, vesting the new body with full jurisdiction over such cases as formerly went for final deceision to Madrid. The personnel of the court has not yet been announced, but the tribunal will consist of a president, at a salary of $6,000 (American), and of six associate justices at salaries of $5,500. The attorney general will receive a salary of $5,750.

GEN. LEE'S FAREWELL.

He Issues One to the Seventh Army Corps.

Havana, April 17.—The last general order issued by Major General Fitzhugh Lee to his command, the Seventh army corps, is, in part, as follows:

"An order has been received which moves the last regiment of the Seventh army corps across the sea, to be mustered out of the service of the United States, and the ranks of its organization will be forever broken.

"The record made by the officers and men, however, will be forever preserved on the pages of the military history in which the country will inscribe their deeds.

"No troops ever won a greater reputation for discipline, drill, manly discharge of duty, soldierly conduct and cheerful obedience to all orders."

BATTLE IN SAMOA.

Three Officers and Four Sailors Are Killed.

Washington, April 12.—The following dispatch from Admiral Kautz has been received:

Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

On April first while the combined forces of the British and United States under Lieut. Freeman, British navy, were reconnoitering near Apia, they were ambushed. Deeply regret to announce the death of Lieutenant Philip B. Lansdale, Ensign John R. Monaghan, Cockswain James Butler, Ordinary Seaman Norman Edsal, and five men wounded, belonging to the Philadelphia. The British loss in killed, two men and Lieut Freeman.

Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—9:50 a. m.—Further advices from Apia, Samoa, says that on the arrival of the British cruiser Teuranga at Apia the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance, and that the French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and bridges and roads were barricaded. On March 29 the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven-pounder were used. The friendlies also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendlies carried one head through Apia, which made Captain Stuart so furious that he went to the king and threatened to shoot any man found taking heads. The king then issued a proclamation forbidding the practice.

The German consul wrote to Admiral Kautz asking if two great Christian nations approved of this inhuman and barbarous practice against the laws of Christianity and the decree of the supreme court.

"The admiral replied, agreeing with the consul as to the inhumanity of the practice, and pointed out that had the German consul upheld the decree of the supreme court of January there would have been no bloodshed, that the custom was an old Samoan one, but first made known to the world ten years ago, when the "heads" of honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Christian nation, Germany, is now supporting."

Expeditions in armed cutters belonging to the Tauranga and Porpoise are doing considerable execution against Mataafa's strongholds along the coast. About forty-six of Mataafa's boats and several villages have been destroyed. In the meantime, flying columns are being sent daily along the roads and through the bush near Apia.

On April 1, a force of 214 British and Americans and 150 friendlies was surprised in ambush at the German plantation of Vaslelo. The rebel force opened on the rear, left flank and front of the Anglo-American force. The friendlies bolted but the marines and bluejackets stood their ground splendidly, Americans and British firing shoulder to shoulder.

The Colt automatic gun, with the landing party, became jammed and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was sounded three times, before the marines and bluejackets retired.

Lieut. Angel H. Freeman, first lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied force, was shot through the heart.

Lieut. Philip Van Horn Lansdale, of the cruiser Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to fix the jammed gun.

Seaman Hunt of the British cruiser Porpoise, had an extraordinary escape. He remained with Lieut. Lansdale until clubbed over the head and knocked senseless. The bluejacket revived as the natives were cutting off his right ear and were turning him over in order to cut off the left ear. At this juncture a shell from the British cruiser Royalist burst on the battlefield, scaring the rebels, and Hunt succeeded in escaping to the beach, although severely stabbed in one foot.

The same night the friendlies found the bodies of all the officers, headless. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulinuu on Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests and the graves reopened and the heads buried with the bodies.

Lieuts. Freeman and Lansdale were capable officers. The former was single and the latter was married in June.

The officers who returned are Lieut. George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieut. C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieut. Cave took command of the retreat.

Lieut. Philip Lanhorn Lansdaie was born in the district of Columbia Feb. 15, 1858, and entered the naval academy June 6, 1873. He graduated in 1878 and was promoted an ensign in 1881 and after duty at the Washington navy yard was transferred to Philadelphia. He was made lieutenant, junior grade, in 1893.

LIEUTENANT A. H. FREEMAN.

He was in charge of the caravals at the world's fair in Chicago, and after receiving his full lieutenancy was a short time on the Massachusetts.

In June, 1896, he was ordered to the Philadelphia.

Ensign John R. Monaghan was appointed to the naval academy as a cadet from the state of Washington, entering Annapolis on Sept. 7, 1891. He graduated and was made an ensign in July, 1897, being assigned to the Philadelphia, to which vessel he was attached at the time of his death.

Washington, April 12.—Among the marines killed in Samoa was a former resident of Toledo, Norman E. Edsal. He was born in Kentucky and enlisted in Toledo as a seaman. His next of kin, as given in the muster roll is Bessie Edsal, who resides in Greenville, Mich.

San Francisco, April 12.—Lieut. Lansdale, of the cruiser Philadelphia, killed by Mataafas warriors, was prominent here. Last summer he married Miss Ethel Smith, daughter of Sidney Smith, a wealthy merchant of San Francisco. Mrs. Lansdale is prostrated by the news of her husband's death.

UNANIMTY RULE.

Germany Urges It With Respect to Samoan Affairs.

Berlin, April 13.—The United States embassy, at noon to-day, gave the correspondent here of the Associated Press the following statement:

"We have received from the foreign office an account of the latest conflict in Samoa. The German government expressed sympathy, and took occasion to urge the adoption of the unanimity rule in the findings of the Samoa commission, in order that the German commissioner, Baron Speck Von Sternburg, might sail for Samoa at the earliest moment possible. The German government urged that only the early arrival of the commission will prevent further serious bloodshed. This morning Baron Von Buelow informs the American ambassador that Great Britain has at last agreed to the unanimity rule, the United States also agreeing, and that the commission can probably proceed to the islands without delay."

The German press this morning gives yesterday's news calmly, and mostly without comment.

THE COMMISSION

Will Leave San Francisco April 25, for Apia.

Washington, April 14.—The Samoan commission will sail for Apia on the United States naval transport Badger, leaving San Francisco on the 25th instant. This arrangement was made yesterday after Baron Shock Von Sternburg, first secretary of the German embassy had called on Secretary Hay and advised him of his appointment as the German member of the hihg commission. This completed the body. The Badger is now at Callao, Peru, on her way to San Francisco. She is a large, serviceable ship, with first class accommodations for the commissioners. On her trip out she probably will take supplies for the Philadelphia.

The formal announcement of Baron Sternburg's appointment was received from the German foreign office and gave general satisfaction among the officers and diplomats, as throughout the recent troubles he exerted his influence in such manner as to win the heartiest approval of the state department as well as of the British ambassador. His choice therefore was accepted as an evidence that the commissioners would be able to co-operate, and to reach the unanimous decision called for by the agreement. The early sailing of the commission is regarded as evidence that the recent collision at Apia will be settled diplomaticaly.

WASHINGTON OPINION.

It is Not Now Believed That Any Serious Trouble Will Follow.

Washington, April 14.—As a result of the conservative, cool-headed course of Secretary Hay and other officials, there has been a marked diminution in the excitement over the Samoan affair, and the opinion is generally expressed that, while the killing of American and British officers was undoubtedly deplorable, it did not necessarily involve any difficulty which could not be settled amicably.

The advices from Berlin are to the effect that the German government freely admitted that Dr. Raffel was at fault in disputing the decision of Chief Justice Chambers about the succession to the throne, while not admitting that Admiral Kautz was justified in upsetting the provisional government without the unanimous vote of the three counsels. The state department officials do not depart from their custom of strict silence in the Samoan matter.

Secretary Hay has preserved the complacent and uncommunicative demeanor of his predecessors, and has been quick to adopt the method of the most expert of them in seeking to minimize the whole affair into an incident, deplorable enough in itself as an atrocity of a savage foe, but not calculated to involve three nations into war or more than make the work of the commissioners somewhat serious.

The friendly feeling of the administration was manifested by orders sent to San Francisco to prepare the auxiliary cruiser Badger to carry the high commissioners to Samoa. The order contemplates sailing April 25, if the commissioners can get there by that date. If Bartlett Tripp, Baron Speck von Sternberg and Mr. C. N. E. Elliott, the three commissioners, have time, they will stop in Washington for a consultation. Their instructions have already been drafted, and will be practically identical, as unanimous action on important points is agreed upon.

—Scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases caused by impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is America's Greatest Medicine.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TRIPP.

The State Department Confers With One Commissioner.

Washington, April 18.—Mr. Bartlet Trip, the United States representative on the Samoan commission, called at the state department to-day and was closeted with Secretary Hay for half an hour. He also conferred for some time with Third Assistant Secretary Cridler, who has been particularly in charge of the Samoan negotiations and then accompanied the secretary to the White House, where he was introduced to President McKinley bfore the cabinet meeting began. The department is adding the finishing touches to the written instructions which will be supplied to Mr. Tripp, but in addition to these, he will be made fully acquainted with the private views of the President and Secretary Hay respecting the proposed work for the commission.

The three commissioners have been left to deal with the selection of a secretary for the commission, but it is possible that it will be decided that there is no occasion for an officer of this grade and that all the clerical needs of the commission will be met by the individual private secretaries who will accompany the respective commissioners. It is understood that Dr. Solf, now in San Francisco, will accompany the commission as secretary to the German commissioner, Baron Sternberg.

At 1:30 this afternoon the three commissioners were entertained at luncheon by Secretary Hay. Mr. Tripp will leave to-morrow morning for San Francisco. Mr. Elliott, the British commissioner, will go to New York, thence west. The commissioners may travel together from Chicago, but this has not been absolutely arranged.

QUAY'S TRIAL.

Counsel Probe Into Affairs of the Defunct Bank.

Philadelphia, April 15.—The fourth day in the trial of ex-United States Senator Quay on the charge of conspiracy began promptly at 10 o'clock. The prospect of an endless line of testimony relative to the identification of entries in the more than 100 books of the People's bank, through the expected inability of counsel to decide upon a plan to pick out certain books and thus save time, was responsible for a light attendance at the opening hour.

Mr. Quay arrived early, and still wore the same look of unconcern. He busied himself for about five minutes in looking over some mail.

Counsel on both sides informed Judge Biddle that they had agreed upon a plan regarding the identification of the entries in the mass of books, which would save considerable time. In pursuance of this, the books were brought into the court.

A. L. Taber, receiving teller of the bank, testified to the period of time in which he made entries in the bank's book, when, respectively, bookkeeper and receiving teller

Under cross-examination by Mr. Shields, the witness said Mr. Hopkins made entries in the cash book, general ledger, discount book, foreign and domestic bill books and cashier's check book. The books are incomplete, more than fifty dating prior to 1894 being missing. Mr. Shields intimated that they had been burned.

It was evident, from the district attorney's questioning that he was leading to a connection between the "red book," which has not yet been admitted, and the other books of the bank. The lawyers for the defense were on the alert, and every question leading in this direction was fought against.

Mr. Taber would not swear to the correctness of deposit slip amounts entered by him as bookkeeper, except he had entered them as received.

Upon redirect examination the district attorney brought out the fact that all deposit entries made during his tenure as receiving teller were correct. Mr. Taber then went over the list of missing books. These were of a large variety and were principally memorandum books. No especial significance seemed to be attached by the defense to the fact that the books are missing.

The witness under cross-examination said that in addition to the books brought into court to-day and those he had said were missing, there were no other books of the bank to his knowledge. The purpose of the question which brought this answer was to have the witness indicate that he never knew the "red book" as a book of the bank.

Clay Kemble, assistant cashier and auditor of the bank, was next called. In answer to a question as to Hopkins' duties in the bank, he said:

"Hopkins was the whole bank." Later on he said: "Hopkins had entire control of the call loans and collaterals, and nobody in the bank was even allowed to see them. I never saw them." Mr. Kemble was handed the "red book," and he identified some of the writing and figures as being the work of Hopkins. He said, however, that there were certain memorandum in it that were not in Hopkins' handwriting. He had never seen the book before. There was much legal and verbal sparring between the district attorney and Mr. Shields. It was finally agreed that the witness should indicate what he recognized beyond question as Hopkins' handwriting, and what he thought was not his writing.

Mr. Kemble said he had no knowledge of the meeting of the directors of the bank at which it was decided to loan Richard R. Quay $100,000, provided State Treasurer Haywood increased the state deposit from $500,000 to $600,000, in return for the loan to young Quay. The district attorney here offered the minute book of the bank which contained the above data in evidence. Mr. Watson, for the defense, objected to the admission of the book. Judge Biddle said: "Isn't this partial evidence of a conspiracy, Mr. Watson?"

The latter replied: "No, sir. The indictment charges B. J. Haywood and M. S. Quay with conspiring to use the funds of the state deposited in the bank." The judge decided the document should go in with the Haywood letters admitted yesterday.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—The sixth day of the trial of ex-United States Senator Quay began with the prospects of a battle royal between counsel as to the admission of the "red book," which Expert Meyer Goldsmith yesterday said was undoubtedly a book of the bank.

At the close of yesterday's proceedings Goldsmith was on the stand and was being examined by District Attorney Rothermal with reference to what the book showed. Mr. Goldsmith again took the stand this morning and, as an indication of the purpose of opposing counsel to contest every question which might bring the contents of the book before the jury before its admissibility had finaly been determined, the first question by the district attorney was objected to and after a spirited argument the defense scored a point.

The question was: "What period of time is represented by the calculations in the 'red book?'"

During the argument the district attorney indicated that he purposed to show by the question that the calculations were made at intervals of six months, each date being a regular settlement day of the People's bank. Mr. Goldsmith was stood aside for the present.

The district attorney then offered in evidence a check of $1,519 signed by John S. Hopkins, cashier, to his own order, and endorsed by John S. Hopkins and Benjamin J. Haywood. This led to another vigorous objection by the defence which the court overruled. In doing so Judge Biddle spoke at length to Mr. Quay's counsel on the number of useless objections made by that side on the general basis that the offered evidence did not mention Mr. Quay. He said it was not a question of Mr. Quay alone, but of conspiracy, and if the evidence offered did not implicate Mr. Quay no harm was done.

Turning to the court, Mr. Rothermel said:

"And now, your honor, I offer in evidence the book known as the red book, as one of the books of the bank."

Mr. Quay's counsel immediately objected on the ground that it was not a book of the bank.

Mr. Watson, of Pittsburg, then began his argument in support of the objection.

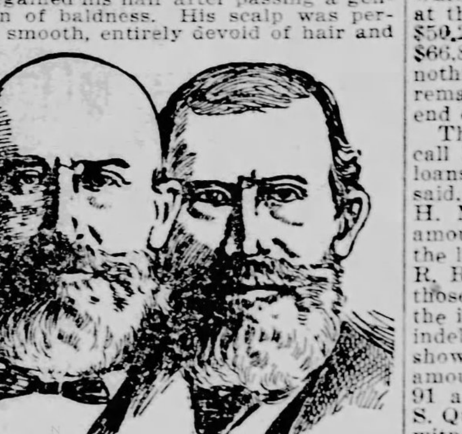
Mr. Watson, after introducing the general proposition of the defense's objection, turned to the testimony of Goldsmith and taking that portion in which an entry for $5,352.10 in the "red book"

WAS BALDHEADED

BALD TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, BUT HAS NOW RECOVERED HIS HAIR.

Remarkable Effects From the Foso Method of Curing Baldness.

Mr. J. W. Collins, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Dayton, Ky., has regained his hair after passing a generation of baldness. His scalp was perfectly smooth, entirely devoid of hair and



MR. J. W. COLLINS.

in the condition which most people believe to be utterly incurable. He had tried various scalp treatments and remedies, but all to no purpose, and his last effort with the well known Foso treatment was begun with but little faith. The results, however, were so much greater than he had anticipated and came so quickly and with such substantial proof that Mr. Collins is very much elated. He now has an entire new growth of hair of natural color and vigor and is very much pleased to give the fact such wide publicity that other bald-headed people may profit by his experiment. It is difficult to make bald heads believe that there is a remedy which actually makes the hair grow, and Mr. Collins' experience will doubtless give a great many others courage to use this wonderful treatment and thus overcome their baldness.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness, and it also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 814 Selves Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, they will mail you prepaid a free trial of their remarkable remedy.

was compared as being similar to a like entry in the regular book, said:

"The prosecution declares that because of this, this book is a book of the bank. A comparison between these items shows a difference of four months in the dates in the two books. The proposition to prove the 'red book' by such testimony is a most startling one to me.

"Then," he continued, "there is the item of $1,519. That is a very peculiar item. We find it in the 'red book' at the bottom of A page, written in lead pencil. All of the entries on this page with the exception of the two are also in lead pencil. Taking the $1,519 item, then they turn to a stub in the cashier's checkbook, which in itself is not best of evidence, and show us the check entered there days after."

It is apparent from the testimony of the expert, he continued, that the books of the bank balance without the red book. It is not therefore, necessary or properly a book of the bank. It was not found among the books of the bank, but in a private drawer of the private desk of Cashier Hopkins. It is not paged and is not kept in the form or style of a bank book, and the expert testified that he never saw such entries in a bank book. The book's entries record matters that have long since passed. In no instance are the entries contemporaneous with transactions in the bank. The expert said the books of the bank were well kept whereas the "red book" is not well kept and its entries are irregular and contain errors.

"The district attorney himself," Mr. Watson continued, "demonstrates that it is not a book of the bank, but only a memorandum book kept secretly by a cashier who is a party to the alleged conspiracy and therefore, presumably capable of writing any figures in a book that will suit his purpose. His motive was to deceive and he may have used this book for purposes of deception.

"The admission of the books in this case would violate all the rules of evidence. The 'red book' was so irregular that after the failure outside persons were allowed to take it away and keep it for months and photograph it as a national curiosity."

Mr. Rothermal, in reply, made the strong point that the reason Hopkins did not begin keeping the red book until 1891 was because in that year a law was passed by the legislature creating the state department of banking; that he knew that after that date the books would be open to the inspection of a bank examiner regularly and it was therefore necessary to keep the computations of the defendent's share of the interest secretly.

Judge Biddle in admitting the red book said:

"When the question originally arose in this case in reference to this particular book, I did not think the district attorney had sufficiently established the proof that it was a bank book. The question now comes in an entirely different capacity. It seems to me that an expert could tell better than anyone else what books are necessary to carry out the system in vogue at the bank. He swore most positively that this book is a book of the bank.

"Up to a certain date he said the books were kept in a certain way and the accounts compared in the ledger. He followed this up with the statement that the entries formerly made in the ledger were now found in this book.

"The gentlemen who kept this book was cashier and to use the words of the assistant cashier 'he was the whole bank.' The question is not whether the contents of this book are material or immaterial, but whether it is a book of the bank. The expert positively swears it is a book of the bank and under those circumstances it is admitted, as he knows more about it than I do."

Mr. Goldesmith was re-called to testify that the "black book" found in Hopkins' desk was a book of the bank.

The same objections which were made to this witness' testimony in the case of the "red book" were again made by the defense, and the objections were overruled.

"In your opinion, is this a book of the bank?" asked the district attorney.

"Yes sir, it is a book of the bank."

This was the only question by the prosecution and Mr. Shields cross-examined the witness.

Mr. Goldsmith said that his opinion was based upon the fact that the book explains the nature of a number of loans made by the bank not explained by the regular books. These transactions, he said, dealt with persons who were customers of the bank, a number whom were borrowers from the bank on the stock and mentioned in the book and some were against strangers. It was disclosed by the witness what the contents of the book are. The book was formally offered in evidence and the same formal objections made in the case of the "red book" were made and were overruled.

The "blue book" was next testified to, and was admitted against the same objections as to the other two books.

This book which was also found in the cashier's desk is alleged to be a record of individual loans and shows that Cashier Hopkins made loans to Senator Quay.

Court adjourned at noon until Monday morning.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—The second week of the trial of ex-United States Senator Quay, on the charge of conspiracy, began this morning with the commonwealth's expert accountant, Meyer Goldsmith, on the stand. Mr. Quay accompanied by his private secretary, came into the court room on the stroke of 10 o'clock.

In answer to a question witness stated that the books show that of the state deposit 20 per cent was used for the bank without interest; $200,000 was set aside for the use of M. S. Quay; and interest on the balance was computed and divided between M. S. Quay, B. J. Haywood and C. H. McKee.

Mr. Shields, for the defence, asked that the answer be stricken from the record on the ground that no entries in the books warrant such testimony. "Make him produce, for instance, the entry showing that $200,000, or one penny, was set asidte for Senator Quay."

The judge declined, saying if the statements are false they can be proven so on cross-examination or when the defence puts its witnesses on the stand.

The witness said the books showed the following balances due by M. S. Quay at certain periods during the six months for which no interest was paid and upon which calculations of interest were made at the end of the period: April 30, 1897, $50,292.62; May 15, $51,292.62; June 11, $66,800; July 27, $53,012.50; August 2, nothing; August 30, $61,625. He said it remained at the latter amount until the end of the period October 31, 1897.

The witness then gave a long list of call loan borrowers who paid interest on loans and which was appropriated, he said, to pay interest on state funds to C. H. McKee and B. J. Haywood. These amounts ranged from $9.20 to $2,295.59, the latter amount being paid the bank by R. R. Quay. He followed with a list of those who the books showed failed to pay the interest but which was added to their indebtedness, and a list of those the books showed paid their interest. These amounted in the first instance to $6,029.91 and in the latter to $13,931.57. M. S. Quay's name was not mentioned by the witness.

The witness then went over the period from October 31, 1896, to April 30, 1897. The same line of questions were asked by the district attorney. The state deposits during that time ranged from $615,000 on November 1, to $525,000 on April 30.

"What amounts do the books show for that period was borrowed by M. S. Quay?"

"$247,519.60."

As to the defendant's stock transactions the witness said there was an indebtedness of $40,188.86 remaining from the years 1894 and 1895 when $400,620.20 worth was sold out of $500,809.06 October 18 to 21, 1895, 1,000 shares of United Gas were bought for $80,190.62; August 15, 1896, 200 shares of United Gas for $12,425; September 11, 1896, 300 shares of United Gas for $19,762.50. A dividend of $500 was collected leaving the balance, $19,262.50. On December 15, 1896, 300 shares of "Met" were bought for $32,337.50, making the total $184,040.48. Goldsmith testified that during the period ending April 30, 1897, the interest on Senator Quay's loans amounted to $1,492.98, but he paid only $236.25.

THAT $10 DINNER.

It Proves to Be a Very Brilliant Success.

New York, April 14.—The dinner of the Democratic club in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson was held last night at the Metropolitan Opera house. Looking from the tiers to the floor of the vast dining hall the tables seemed like great beds of roses. The thirty tables were on each side of the speaker's table. Either table was piled with a mass of roses and ferns intertwined. The floor of the auditorium was raised to a level with that of the stage by a temporary floor, making one rectangular room of immense size. The stage was set with gorgeous palace scene of the court of Louis XVI. Four great electric chandeliers lighted up the pictures.

The guests began to arrive at six o'clock but the dinner did not begin for an hour and a half after that.

The band struck up "Hail to the Chief" at 7:30 o'clock and Richard Croker, arm in arm with John Stanchfield, marched down the aisle.

With them were Frederick C. Schraub, Robert B. Roosevelt, George C. Roosevelt, Gen. Catlin and Amos Cummings.

Mr. Croker held a levee just before the regular speech-making began. He shook hands cordially with everybody and smiled as man after man congratulated him upon the success of the dinner.

Perry Belmont began to speak at 10 o'clock. The uproar was so great that he could not be heard a hundred feet away. By degrees more quiet was obtained.

Among other things Mr. Belmont said:

"We all agree that the Democratic party should have for its corner stone the doctrines indicated by Jefferson. One was 'The supremacy of the civil over the military authority,' but that does not require a national Democratic convention to prescribe to congress the size of a standing army. Another was 'honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none,' but that would not justify a national Democratic convention in dictating to a Democratic president the details of his diplomacy to preserve such friendship and avoid such alliances. A third was 'honest payment of our debts, sacred preservation of the public faith, encouragement of agriculture and commerce,' but that does not compel a Democratic national convention to endeavor to prevent Democrats in any congressional district from expressing their preference regarding the details which will best enforce the doctrine.'

Justice A. H. Van Wyck was the next speaker. He said in part:

"Let not the mere selfish thought of probable or possible party success absorb your time and thought, instead of the desire to prevent evils that may threaten our country. Remember the grand mission under a representative form of government of the party in opposition is a noble and lofty one. The organized exercise of an intelligent and eternal vigilance, the price not only of liberty, but good government. Let this function be performed impassionately and faithfully for the purpose of watching over the acts of omission or commission of the party in power. If the evils become dangerous and oppressive such as the habitual violation of the principle of home rule by the national or state government; fostering of trusts by the sale to them of the tariff taxing power or the relief of their franchise values from fair contribution to the support of government; the destruction or impariment of our waterways at the instance of railroads; the extravagant or corrupt waste of public funds; or incompetency and radicalism, then the demand for change will be so imperative that unity will reign supreme among the rank and file of our party."

At the conclusion of Justice Van Wyck's speech many persons left the hall.

Justice Van Wyck's reference to "trusts," the "state canals," and the "inadvisability of an alliance with Great Britain" seemed to attract more attention than anything else he said, and these utterances were applauded with much show of spirit.

John B. Stanchfield responded to "Thomas Jefferson."

Frederick C. Schraub, who spoke on "The State Democracy," was heard much better than any of the other speakers. There were scarcely 400 diners in the hall when Mr. Schraub concluded his speech.

GRANT MONUMENT.

Unveiling In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia—Program Complete.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 15.—The Fairmount Park Art Association has completed its program for the elaborate exercises attending the forthcoming unveiling of the Grant monument. A dual ceremony is provided for, the formal unveiling of the statue in the afternoon and a great memorial meeting at the Academy of Music in the evening. Mayor Ashbridge will preside at the unveiling ceremonies, while one of the grandchildren of the dead hero will perform the actual unveiling. Among the invited guests who have accepted invitations to attend the ceremonies, are President McKinley, Vice-President Hobart, Mrs. Grant, members of the President's cabinet, General Miles, Admiral Schley and the governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, accompanied by their staffs.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send thei raddress to him at box 1501, Bossend their address to him at box 1501, Bosfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

BOUND FOR MANILA.

General Grant and Distinguished Party Aboard McPherson.

San Juan de Porto Rico, April 18.—The United States transport McPherson, formerly the steamer Obdam, left here last evening having on board a distinguished party, including Brigadier General Fred D. Grant, who has been ordered to the Philippines, and his staff, Gen. Robert P. Kennedy and Henry G. Curtis, of the Insular commission, and a large number of officials who are to be mustered out of the government service.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA'S PART

In the Peace Conference Will Be Well Defined.

Berlin, April 17.—Although the United States ambassador here, Andrew D. White, has not received formal instructions on the subject, the officials of the embassy suppose the American commission which will represent the United States at The Hague peace conference will carefully abstain from mixing in purely European questions, but will take an earnest part in the discussion of the application of arbitration and improvements in the Geneva rules for the protection of field hospitals and that they will urge the principles the United States advanced at the Paris conference of 1856 coupling unanimity as to belligerent noncombatant and property seizure on the high seas with a pledge to abstain from privateering. This the powers then refused to adopt, but they may now be willing to consider it.

FIRED ON ENGLISH.

Chinese as a Consequence Lose a Slice of Territory.

New York, April 18.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says: Thousands of Chinese advanced toward the British camp at Taipohu Monday and fired several rounds of artillery at ineffective range.

Major General Gascoigne, whose force is less than 300, ordered his asiatic artillery to engage the enemy, who occupied the surrounding hills.

Shrapnell drove the Chinese out and the Indian company advanced, the Chinese retreating several miles.

The Chinese losses are unknown as they are carrying away their dead and wounded. The British had no loss.

It is proposed to advance the British position.

With the exception of his staff, Gen. Gascoigne is utilizing only Indian troops. Hong Kong is guarded by volunteers and Welsh fusileers.

BRITISH FINANCES.

Notable Utterance of Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

London, April 13.—The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, presented the budget in the house of commons to-day. The house was crowded when he arose to make his speech. He said the trying periods of last year's Spanish-American war and the difficulties on the Niger and Nile had no prejudicial effect upon the country's revenue, the result for the year being a small surplus.

Continuing, the chancellor of the exchequer said he confessed being disappointed with the tobacco receipts, that if they were able to leave tobacco alone he felt confident the anticipations of an increase of revenue from the increased consumption would be more than realized during the coming year.

He estimated the expenditure for the coming year at 112,927,000 pounds, an increase of 6,098,000 pounds over last year, the total increase of expenditure during the last four years being no less than 19,076,000 pounds. If this increase was to continue, the speaker pointed out, parliament must agree to a large increase in taxation or discover new and productive sources of revenue or the result would be a reaction against great expenditure and he feared that such a reaction might impair the efficiency of the defensive services to the point in which they unhappily stood during the last generation. The chancellor of the exchequer then said:

"We must, however, be hopeful that the approaching conference of the powers who are animated by a desire for peace, may devise a check for this terrible competition in armaments, so wasteful of our ability, energy and money, from which even the wealthiest nations may well pray to be delivered, (cheers.) At the same time, if the expenditure on armaments is reduced I am convinced we shall have to increase it in another direction. I fear the expenditure of the present year cannot be regarded as merely temporary.

"The sum of 7,736,000 pounds, the largest on record, will be available for the reduction of the debt."

GOVERNOR OF CAYENNE

Tells How Dreyfus Received News of the Revision.

Paris, April 15.—The Eclair publishes this morning the report of Governor Deniel, of Cayenne, of the reception by Dreyfus of the news of the revision of his case. Dreyfus, it is said, had written to his wife that he wished to commit suicide. When asked to testify, he said he had nothing to say—that he did not remember anything. He once told a physician who was attending him:

"They are afraid my family will betray the famous incriminating letter; they are afraid the kaiser will get to know of it; but they are not afraid that my wife will take our two children and throw herself at the feet of the emperor and ask him for justice."

Dreyfus told Governor Deniel that he had not anything to say to the court of cassation. On November 24th, 1898, he wrote the governor that when he was tried he asked M. Casimir Perier, then president of the French republic, for a public trial, which M. Casimir-Perier promised him, under conditions which Dreyfus swore to observe; but the publicity was not granted, though why he does not know.

Dreyfus repeatedly said that his defence was in the hands of his wife and Lawyer Demagne.

AN ENGLISH FIRE.

London Narrowly Escapes a Terrible Calamity.

London, April 17.—The British metropolis narrowly escaped a calamity to-day which might have rivaled the horrors witnessed at the destruction by fire recently of the Windsor Hotel in New York city. Hyde Park court, Albert Gate, one of the finest and most fashionable blocks of residential flats overlooking the famous Rotten Row, caught fire at 9:30 this morning.

The fire broke out in the lower part of the building and spread up the elevator shaft with great rapidity. The flames involved the upper stories before their occupants were aware of the danger. When the alarm was raised the affrighted servants dropped from the top windows to a veranda on the ninth story. The defective arrangements of the London fire brigade were again demonstrated, and even when the fire escapes reached the scene they were too short to reach the people in the upper stories, who only escaped with the greatest difficulty, while the residents of the lower stories streamed out of the building carrying what they could of their belongings.

FREE TO MEN

The Private Prescription of the Noted Physician Sent Free to Every Man Who Writes For It.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

Thousands of men will welcome the news that a successful remedy has been found which will cure them of any form of nervous debility, lost manhood, lack of vigor, impotency, night losses and varicocele, relieve them of all the doubt and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly liable to, and restores the organs to natural strength and vigor of youth. As it costs nothing to get this wonderful prescription it would seem that any man suffering from any form of nervous debility ought to be deeply interested in such a remedy, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. The remedy in question was the result of many a year's research as to what combination of medicine would be most effective in restoring to men the strength they need. Send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1389 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., stating that you are not writing out of idle curiosity, but wish to make use of the prescription by giving the remedy a trial. will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where information came from. Write to-day.

RESUMING RELATIONS.

Spain Names Representatives to Her Former Territories.

Madrid, April 17.—The Official Gazette contains a royal decree appointing the Duke de Arno to be Spanish envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

The decree also creates consulates at Havana, Manila, Iloilo, San Juan de Porto Rico and Cienfuegos.

General Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, cables that Maj. Gen. Otis has granted him a safe conduct for his chief of staff and another officer whom he is sending to Aguinaldo demanding the liberation of Spanish prisoners in the name of humanity and international law. In event of refusal the commissioners will ask Aguinaldo for a definite decision in order that they may acquaint the civilized world with his attitude. Gen. Rios has empowered them to offer to surrender to Aguinaldo sixteen hundred Filipino prisoners who have been placed at the Spanish commander's disposal by General Otis.

WAR IN BOLIVIA.

Federalists and Revolutionists Meet in Deadly Conflict.

New York, April 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima says:

"The battle between the revolutionists or federalists under Gen. Pando and the forces of President Alonzo near Oruro, in Bolivia, lasted over an hour, during which time two hundred were killed.

General Pando commanded the victorious federalists and occupied Oruro without the slightest disorder.

"President Alonzo, with a bodyguard consisting of only thirty, has arrived at Antofagasta, on the bay of Morena, Chili.

"The Chilian forces are at present engaged in disarming the fugitives who have passed over the frontier."

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

Revolutionary Uprising In Province of Latto Grosso.

New York, April 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: A dispatch from Rio Janeiro announces that Wednesday's earthquake destroyed the village of General Sarmiento. Three lives have been lost—one woman and two children.

"The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo, telegraphs that a message from the frontier has been received announcing that a revolutionary uprising has taken place in the province of Latto Grosso, Brazil, against the newly elected governor Antonio Louise.

"The movement is headed by Jose Mario Martinho, the defeated candidate at the last elections."

NEW DESTROYER.

Highest Speed Yet Reached by Any War Vessel.

London, April 12.—The Albatross, a new type of torpedo boat destroyer, just built at the yards of Thornycroft & Co., at Chiswick, has attained a speed of 33 knots, making this record on her trial trip, with the admiralty officials on board.

This is the highest speed reached by any war vessel.

The destroyer is 227 feet long and 21 feet in the beam, with a draught of 8½ feet.

EMIGRANTS FROM FINLAND.

Hundreds Leaving Their Native Land for This Country.

Hull, Eng., April 14.—There is a great rush of young Finlanders for the United States to avoid the recent decree of Emperor Nicholas, regarding Finland, which provides for an increase of the Russian military and naval forces. The steamer Arctur landed three hundred and fifteen men here to-day from Hango, two hundred and two arrived a few days ago and all report that many more are coming as soon as possible.

Kilauea Active.

San Francisco, April 14.—Passengers on the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu, state that on March 23 the bottom of the great volcano fell out, followed by great clouds of dust and smoke and frequent landslides. A hole 150 feet in diameter showed the extent of the cave-in. All attempts to locate the bottom of the crater were unavailing.

Construct Ten Iron Clads.

Madrid, April 14.—It is announced that the minister of marine will submit to the chamber a bill for the construction of ten iron clads.

VIEWS OF BEAUTIFUL PARIS

ISSUED IN PORTFOLIOS BY **THE TOLEDO BLADE.**

10c Portfolio No. 11 Contains: **10c**

The Burning of Joan of Arc.
A Section of a Sewer In Paris.
The Paris Opera House.
Another View of the Opera House Facade.
South Side of the Opera House.
Grand Staircase of the Opera House.
Dedication of the Opera House.
Grand Staircase and Ceiling of the Opera House.
Grand Foyer of the Opera House.
Auditorium of the Opera House.
The Theatre Francais.
Theatre of the Renaissance and Porte St. Martin.
Theatre of the Renaissance.
Exterior of the Moulin Rouge.
The Moulin Rouge Theatre.
Monument and Statue of Admiral Coligny.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON.

NEW VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Provisional Force of 35,000 Men May Be Raised.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—A volunteer officer is authority for the statement that President McKinley says the provisional army of 35,000 men, allowed under the army reorganization act, will have to be raised in a short time. The purpose in enlisting these volunteers, the officer explains, is to supply the gaps which will be made in the retirement from the service of a large number of volunteers and regulars now in the Philippines and in Cuba, which is made mandatory, now that peace between the United States and Spain became a technical and absolute fact with the exchange or ratification yesterday. The term of enlisment of the provisional army would be until July, 1901.

While the officer who is authority for the foregoing makes the statement in a positive manner, inquiry at the War Department this afternoon shows that no credence is placed in it. An official connected with the Adjutant General's office said there could be no truth in it, because there was no need for additional troops in the Philippines. "The volunteer officers who want commissions in the regular army," he went on to say, "are the only ones who recognize the need of a larger army."

The anxiety of the War Department officials to make it apear the volunteer army will not be raised may arise from their desire to ward off the crush of applications for commissions which is sure to follow definite announcement that the provisional army will be enlisted.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

President Acknowledges the Part Taken by France.

Washington April 13.—In asknowledgment of the good offices of the French government in bringing about peace, the President has written the following letter:

"Department of State,
"Washington, April 12, 1899.

"His Excellency, Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, Paris:

"On this auspicious occasion of the consummation of peace between the United States and Spain, I beg in the name of this government and people, and in my own, to express my high appreciation of the part filled by the representative of France in promotion of this happy result. In this kindly office so performed, my countrymen will see another link in the amity that joins the two nations.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

LOUBET'S REPLY

To the Polite Note Sent by President McKinley.

Washington, April 13.—The State department to-day made public the following message from President Loubet, of France, in reply to that sent yesterday by President McKinley:

To His Excellency, William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington:

I am deeply touched by the sentiments which your excellency was pleased to express towards me on the occasion of the signing of the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, and I heartily thank you therefor. I especially desire to assure your excellency of the sincere desire of the government of the Republic and its President constantly to draw closer to bonds of traditional friendship which have so long united the two great republics. (Signed)

EMILE LOUBET.

WAITING THE VERDICT.

Beef Court of Inquiry's Work Nearly Completed.

Washington, April 14.—The Wade court of inquiry has decided to examine no more witnesses after the close of this week unless in exceptional cases where men expected were unavoidably delayed. General Miles will not be heard, if at all, until next week, but he will not be called except upon his own request. There are several witnesses still to be examined but the court will expedite the close. In accordance with this decision the court will not hear all the additional witnesses whose names have been suggested by Gen. Miles. Some of them will, however, be called, and these will include Inspector General Breckenridge. The 200 additional reports of officers will be received except in cases where made by officers who have already testified or whose reports have been read and excepting also reports of officers who were not on duty at Santiago or in Porto Rico.

ALGER WON'T RESIGN.

He is Determined to Stay in the Cabinet.

Washington, April 15.—Secretary Alger has put an effective quietus on the repeated reports that he contemplated retiring from the cabinet, by a positive and unequivocal statement that the reports were absolutely without foundation, and that unless some unforseen and unlooked-for contingency arises he proposes to remain secretary of war throughout this administration.

Generals Mustered Out.

Washington, April 12.—An order issued by the War department to-day musters out the following general officers: Major Generals James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John R. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, Wm. R. Ludlow, Leonard Wood.

Brigadier Generals George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Loyd Wheaton, Charles King, Frederick D. Grant, Robert P. Hughes, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale and Robert H. Hall.

The above-named officers are mustered out to enable them to accept commissions as general officers of volunteers under the act of March 2, 1899. It is expected they will soon be re-appointed as brigadier generals under that act.

The following officers are mustered out and will resume their former commands: Major Generals James F. Wade, Thomas M. Anderson, Guy V. Henry.

Brigadier Generals Royal T. Frank, Edward B. Williston, Louis H. Carpenter, Joseph P. Sanger, Henry C. Hasbrouck, John C. Gilmore, Oswald H. Ernst, Harrison G. Otis, Charles F. Humphrey.

Declared Unconstitutional.

Washington, April 12.—The supreme court has declared unconstitutional the law providing that in the trial of receivers of goods stolen from the government the judgment in the trials of the principals where they have been found guilty, shall be accepted as evidence that the goods in question were stolen, the court holding this contrary to the sixth amendment to the constitution requiring that convicted persons shall be confronted with the witnesses against them.

Sits for a Portrait.

Washington, April 14.—The President to-day gave Mr. Charles Ayer Whipple, of New York, a sitting for a full length portrait of himself. The portrait is being painted in the private apartments of the White House.

Hobart is Better.

Washington, April 17.—Vice President Hobart is reported greatly improved today. He sat up the greater part of the day yesterday, and feels much better today.

MR. REED'S RETIREMENT

Is Again Seriously Discussed as Probable.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Some weeks ago it was announced in these dispatches that Representative Sherman, of New York, would probably decline the appointment as general appraiser of the Port of New York, that he would remain in Congress, and would be a candidate for the speakership. This statement was strenuously denied by Mr. Sherman's friends, and Mr. Reed's supporters declared that the report was absurd so far as Sherman's candidacy for the speakership was concerned.

Since that time Mr. Sherman, has declined the appointment, he has had several conferences with the President and he will remain in Congress.

Mr. Reed has cancelled his passage for Europe, whither he was to have sailed today. The New York papers this morning say that the ex-speaker will within a day or two say what his future intentions are. Those who know Mr. Reed, and his affairs, are positive that he will accept the very flattering offers which have been made to him, that he will resign from Congress and that he will devote his time to the practice of law in New York. It is an open secret here that the friends of Mr. Reed are disposed to select Mr. Sherman as their candidate for the speakership.

Already the campaign in his behalf has practically begun. The Western men, will of course, bring forward an antagonist and there will probably be several aspirants for the honor from the west. Among them will be Henderson, of Iowa Hopkins, of Illinois, and possibly Tawney, of Minnesota, with the chances favoring the bringing forward of Grosvenor, as the Ohio candidate. Sherman's popularity in the east as well as the west gives him a strong lead and if Mr. Reed undertakes to aid him as he probably will, Sherman will be a difficult man to defeat.

SPAIN'S $20,000,000.

Ready Whenever That Government Designates the Receiver.

Washington, April 14.—Assistant Secretary of Treasury Vanderlip will within a few days sign a warrant for the $20,000,000 bonus which will be paid to Spain. He is now waiting for Spain to designate the person to whom the warrant shall be made payable. The money will be drawn from the sub-treasury through the clearing-house, and a draft will be purchased on Paris or London, wherever it can be secured the cheapest. The procedure will be exactly the same as in an ordinary commercial transaction.

It is not known whether the Spanish government will wait until its accredited minister has arrived before notifying this government about the payment of the $20,000,000, or whether the information will be communicated through the French ambassador.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Storer Goes to Madrid Where He is Persona Grata.

Washington, April 15.—The President has appointed Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Mr. Bellamy Storer as United States minister to Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Townsend is at present United States minister at Lisbon and his transfer leaves a vacancy in the Portuguese mission for which a selection has already been made and will shortly be announced.

London, April 15.—Special despatches from Madrid says the Duke of Arcos, the late Spanish minister to Mexico, and who married Miss Virginia Lowry, of Washington, has been designated as Spanish ambassador to Washington.

CONSOLIDATED.

Departments In Cuba Combined—Lee Given One.

Washington, April 18.—The secretary of War has issued orders for the reorganization of the military departments in Cuba in accordance with the changed conditions resulting from the demobilization of the volunteer troops on that island. The number of departments is reduced from seven to five, the two eliminated being the department of Pinar Del Rio, commanded by Brigadier General Hasbrouck, and the department of Matanzas, commanded by Brigadier General Bates.

The department of Pinar Del Rio is consolidated with the department of the province of Havana and Brigadier General Lee, now commanding the latter department, is assigned to the command of the two combined departments.

The department of Matanzas is consolidated with the department of Santa Clara and Brigadier General Wilson, now in command of the last named department, is assigned to the command of the new department.

GEN. SHAFTER

Thinks Task of Whipping Filipinos is Underestimated.

Washington, April 12.—The President last night entertained Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, Maj. Gen. Wheeler and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Gen. Shafter being invited to dine with the President as the guest of honor.

With his aide, Capt. Plummer, Gen. Shafter left last night for the east to spend a day with Mr. Fred Bowen, at Lakewood, N. J., and after brief stops in Michigan and Illinois, will be back at San Francisco within ten days, to resume command of the department of the Pacific.

Discussing the Philippines, Gen. Shafter said last night:

"Gen. Lawton and his men are achieving much success so far as they go. The fighting against the Filipinos, however, is like the brushing away of flies; the moment brushing is stopped they come back. The Filipinos are bound to give in eventually, but I believe it a much more serious task to subdue them than most people think."

BACK TO THEIR POSTS.

Secretary Hay Instructs Consuls to Return to Spain.

Washington, April 14.—The secretary of state has directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States consuls who were obliged to leave on account of the war. Two of these officers, Consul H. W. Bowen at Barcelona and Richard M. Bartleman, at Malaga, are now in New York. The third Mr. J. Powell Carroll, consul at Cadiz is now at Gibraltar. The department has determined that they shall all be retained in the consular service, there being no evidence of any personal ill feeling incurred by them. The sub-consular officers mostly remained in Spain throughout the war and were undisturbed, some even continuing to discharge a part of their official duties. They will also be continued in the service.

Rear Admirals Now.

Washington, April 15.—The promotion of the following officers to the grade of rear admiral was announced at the navy department:

J. W. Philip, B. W. Cromwell, H. F. Picking, S. Casey, F. Rodgers, J. C. Watson, G. W. Sumner, F. J. Higginson and L. Kempff.

Must Deposit Money.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 18.—The house to-day passed a bill requiring foreign surety companies to deposit $200,000 with the superintendent of the insurance department before being allowed to do business in the state.

SECRETARY ALGER

Discusses Wonderful Possibilities of New Possessions.

Washington, April 15.—Secretary of War Alger returned last night from his trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, where he spent the last three weeks making a personal investigation of the conditions in those islands. During his trip he conferred with the commanding officers of the Cuban provinces, visiting four provinces personally. His reception everywhere was of the most cordial character. In an interview, Secretary Alger said:

"I had no adequate idea of the wonderful possibilities of Cuba and Porto Rico before my personal investigation, and I return to Washington with renewed faith. All that I ever imagined has been more than realized. Under no circumstances would I now consent to the surrender of Porto Rico, which is now our territory; nor would I place the slightest check upon the good work that is being done for Cuba. The problems are meeting satisfactory solution, and I see no reason to fear for the future. None of the serious questions which have already arisen or will arise are insurmountable. Havana is beginning to feel the benefits of American control, and the advancement and development will be enormous. People of the United States must certainly realize what cleanliness in Havana and other Cuban cities means for this country. With the better sanitary conditions, the scourge of fever will not continue to menace our states, though there will be sporadic cases, of course. If we can decrease to a minimum, as I believe we can, the danger of fever visitation, we will save millions of dollars which our southern quarantine directly cost us, while the indirect benefit to business through the removal of disturbing fear is incalculable. I was agreeably surprised to find so little distress in the islands.

"I believe it is a mistake to believe that fortunes can be made quickly in Cuba, though there is a great deal of American money invested there. Time is needed to secure return from capital, as for everything else. It will take years to raise a people, unaccustomed as to what we consider even the necessaries of life, to a degree where they will require a great amount of manufactured goods, this being true mainly of the rural population.

"I never saw anywhere a finer body of men than the American soldiers now in Cuba. They are like princes, athletic in build and bronzed and hearty in appearance. They seemed contented, and the United States has every reason to feel proud of them. They are having no friction with the people. I find harmony everywhere.

"I was deeply impressed, and more than gratified, at the intense loyalty shown towards the United States in the public demonstrations which marked our progress across Porto Rico. The poorer classes of Porto Ricans live under conditions that an American laborer would not accept. Their houses are very poor, and they live literally from hand to mouth. American ownership of the island will mean a great advance in their condition, and they appreciate this fact. Eventually we shall devise necessary legislation for the island, but at present the system of combining military control, which is supreme, with civil administration, is working admirably."

PRESIDENT'S OUTING.

He Will Take a Trip Through the Great West.

Chicago, April 14.—United States Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, ex-chairman of the National Republican central committee, is at the Auditorium Annex. He is enroute to Butte, Mont., from Washington. He said President McKinley is going to make a tour of the Western states during the month of July and that his stop in Chicago was for the purpose of arranging a few details for the President's sojourn in this city. The plan as outlined by Senator Carter provides for an interesting trip for the President. Accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a considerable number of intimate officials, he will leave Washington about July 15. He will make a quick trip from Washington to Chicago, but from Chicago west to the Yellowstone National Park the trip will be slower, and a few stops may be made. In the Yellowstone Park the entire party will "rough it" for a number of days, traveling by stage. After leaving the park the Presidential party will visit some of the principal points in the Western states, and then make a quick return journey to Washington.

PARTITION THE ISLANDS.

Senator John T. Morgan Says It Will Have to Be Done.

New York, April 17.—A special from Washington says: "Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, a leading member of the foreign relations committee, when asked for an expression on the Samoan problem, said:

"There is but one permanent solution of the Samoan question. That is a partition of the island by the three great powers, which have by common desire just formed a commission to reconcile the differences between themselves and the native Samoans."

PRAIRIE FIRES

Sweep Whole Counties In the Far West.

Agallala, Neb., April 15.—Prairie fires continue to rage in this county and are spreading into McPherson county, on the north, and Lincoln on the east. Twelve townships in this county, all that portion of the North Platte river, have been swept clean of everything that would burn. Every ranch building in the path of the fire has been destroyed and many cattle have been burned to death. The losses will be large. Details are meager, the burned territory being cut off from telegraphic communication.

MORE LAND.

President McKinley Will Throw Open Olympic Forestry Reserve.

Tacoma, Wash., April 13.—President McKinley is preparing to throw open to settlement 200,000 acres of Olympic forestry reserve. This reserve comprises a large proportion of the Olympic peninsula, lying between Puget Sound and the Pacific ocean and will embrace the Olympic mountains. General Land Commissioner Hermann has wired Superintendent of Forest Reservations Close, directing him to make an immediate inspection of the southern part of the Olympic reservation.

Stratton's Famous Mine.

Denver, April 13.—A private cablegram from London says: W. S. Stratton has sold his famous Cripple Creek gold mine, the Independence, to the Venture Company of London. The price is not state, but it is believed to be not less than $2,000,000, and it may be very much larger if all his Cripple Creek property is included in the sale.

Mustered Out.

Savannah, Ga., April 15.—The 202d New York volunteers, Col. Burne commanding, was mustered out of the United States service to-day. The company rolls were in good shape, and the paymaster began work early in the morning. The men began leaving the city late in the day.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

DON'T DESPAIR!

An American Scientist's Great Work.

Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and All Lung and Bronchial Troubles Can be Positively and Permanently Cured.

Dr. Slocum's System of Treatment Has Revolutionized Old-Time Theories

A Free Course of Treatment for All Sufferers for the Mere Asking.

SCENE IN THE SLOCUM LABORATORIES, NEW YORK CITY.

The Doctor Demonstrating to Medical Men, Scientists, Statesmen and Students the Value of the New Slocum System of Treatment for the Permanent Cure of Lung Consumption, Catarrh and all Pulmonary and Wasting Diseases.

Do you cough?
Do your lungs pain you?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Does your head ache?
Is your appetite bad?
Are your lungs delicate?
Are you losing flesh?
Are you pale and thin?
Do you lack stamina?

These symptoms are proof that you have in your body the seeds of the most dangerous malady that has ever devastated the earth—consumption.

Consumption, the bane of those who have been brought up in the old-fashioned beliefs that this disease was hereditary, that it was fatal, that none could recover who were once firmly clasped in its relentless grip.

But now known to be curable, made so by the world-stirring discoveries of that man whose name has been given to this new system of treatment.

Now known to be preventable and curable by following and practicing his hygienic teachings.

The new system of treatment will cure you of consumption and of all diseases which can be traced back to weak lungs as a foundation.

It is not a drug system, but a system of germ destruction and body building.

Not guesswork, but science.

Not a step backward, but a stride out of the old ruts.

Made possible only by Pasteur's, Virchow's, Metchnikoff's and Slocum's latest discoveries in bacteriology, hygiene and therapeutics.

In plain English, a system of modern scientific disease curing.

The System consists of Four Preparations, which act simultaneously and supplement each other's curative action.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a free treatment to the Slocum Laboratories, New York City.

WRITE TO THE DOCTOR.

Send your name and full express and postoffice address to the Slocum Laboratories, 98 Pine street, New York, and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade, and the Four Free Preparations of medicine will be forwarded you.

The system is a positive cure for consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all lung troubles and disorders complicated by loss of flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

Thin, pale, weak people become fat and hearty by its use.

The test is to try it.

THEY CHARGE BRIBERY.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—Majority and minority reports were presented to the house last evening from the committee which has, for several weeks past, been investigating the charges of attempted bribery in connection with the balloting for United States senator and the consideration in the house of the McCarroll jury bill. The latter bill, which was eventually defeated, was said to have been introduced to aid Senator Quay in his then approaching trial in the Philadelphia courts.

The majority report recites at considerable length the testimony taken by the committee, and says the evidence disclosed shows clearly that undue means were taken by many persons to corruptly solicit members of the house, both for the purpose of influencing their official action in reference to the McCarroll jury bill and in reference to their official action as to the election of an United States senator. This corrupt solicitation, the report says, consisted of offers of money, position, advantage and political preferment.

In the concluding paragraph of the report, nine persons are named, against whom the committee recommends that legal action be brought. The paragraph is as follows:

"In conclusion, your committee respectfully reports that there is, in their opinion, sufficient evidence against Chas. B. Spatz, John R. Byrne, Parker Titus, Frank B. Jones, Monroe H. Kulp, Thomas M. Moyles, Robert Evans, John J. Coyle and M. J. Costello, for this house to direct that criminal proceedings be brought against them in the courts of quarter sessions of Dauphin county, and it is recommended that these proceedings be immediately commenced and vigorously prosecuted by the authorities of this house."

Spatz is at present a member of the house, and is a Democrat. Kulp, Coyle, Costello, Byrne and Moyles were formerly in the legislature. Some are Democrats and some Republicans.

The minority report reaches substantially the same conclusions as the majority report. It, however, relieved from censure some of the persons who were named for rebuke by the majority report, and it recommends "That the testimony for and against Messrs. Coyle, Costello, Spatz, Evans, Moyles, Kulp, Byrne, Titus and Jones, be referred to the proper tribunal for determination."

City Elections In New Jersey.

New York, April 12.—City elections were held in New Jersey yesterday: Lawrence Fagan, Dem., was re-elected mayor of Hoboken by about 1,100 over William S. Stuhr, Independent Democrat, and Wm. Schell, Republican. The council will stand eight Democrats, one Republican and one Independent Democrat.

In Jersey City Mayor Hoos, Dem., was elected by 6,696 over Watson, Rep. The Democrats elected every councilman except one.

Frank L. Ten Broeck, Rep., was elected mayor of Asbury Park. The Republicans carried Trenton, electing Frank O. Briggs mayor by about a hundred majority.

In Paterson Mayor Hinchecliffe, Dem., was re-elected by 2,500 plurality.

In Newark the Republicans were successful on the city ticket, electing street and water commissioners, but the Democrats retain control of the board of aldermen and the board of education will be a tie.

Saloon Men Knocked Out.

Lincoln, Neb., April 12.—Every saloon in Lincoln was closed yesterday by a remonstrance filed with the excise board by A. G. Wolfenbarger, an attorney, against the forty-three applicants for license for the new municipal year. The charges made are general including insufficiency of bond and allegations of unfitness of the applicants. It is uncertain when the saloons will be permitted to open.

Died of Fright.

Peoria, Ill., April 18.—Alexander Reid, of French Grove, on returning from his father's funeral yesterday was called to the bedside of his sweetheart and found her dead from fright caused by a horse running away with her.

COLONIAL COMMERCE.

Trade With Cuba, Porto Rico and Other Islands.

Washington, April 15.—Commerce of the United States with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines already shows signs of revival. The February report of the treasury bureau of statistics shows that in nearly all the articles which we have been accustomed to export to those islands there is a marked increase, while in many articles, our own imports from them are showing a corresponding increase. During the month of February, 1899, our purchases from Cuba were considerably greater than in the corresponding month of last year, and during the eight months ending February 28, were $9,178,777, against $6,413,027 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and $6,755,591 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1897. Our exports to Cuba, meantime, were, in the eight months ending with February, 1899, $10,142,949, against $7,689,323 in the corresponding months of last year, and $5,497,777 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1897. From Porto Rico our imports in February were $124,618, against $89,166 in the corresponding month of the last fiscal year. During the eight months ending with February, the imports from Porto Rico were $585,888, against $525,824 in the eight months of the preceding year, and the exports to Porto Rico were $1,326,663, against $1,200,067 in the corresponding months of last year. From the Philippines our imports in February, 1899, were $277,003, against $186,258 in the corresponding month of the preceding year, and our exports to the Philippines were $19,529, against $1,907 in the corresponding month of last year. During the eight months ending with February, our imports from the Philippines were $2,641,175, against $2,102,889 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, while the exports to the Philippines in the eight months ending with February, 1899, were $117,021, against $69,235 in the corresponding months of 1898, and $89,011 in the corresponding months of 1897. From the Hawaiian islands our imports in February, 1899 were $1,222,723, against $972,554 in the corresponding month of the preceding year, and our exports to the Hawaiian islands were $853,570, against $354,512 in February, 1898. During the eight months in question, our imports from the Hawaiian islands were $9,316,910, against $9,372,686 in the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1898, and $7,626,636 in the corresponding months of 1897. Our exports to the Hawaiian islands in the eight months ending with February, 1899, were $5,608,156, against $3,862,528 in the corresponding months of 1898 and $3,007,532 in the corresponding months of 1897.

It will thus be seen that our commerce with all of these islands has increased both as to imports and exports, but that thus far the increase is greater in exports than in imports.

The tables which follow show some of the more important items of our exexports to these islands, and especially to Cuba and Porto Rico, thus indicating the class of goods for which a demand in those islands is already apparent:

Exports to Cuba from the United States during eight months ending—

	February, 1898.	February, 1899.
Agricultural implem'ts..	$ 6,955	$ 11,105
Corn	304,249	122,359
Wheat flour	968,926	1,113,291
Cars	12,482	76,516
Coal	369,007	413,287
Cotton cloths	9,604	142,497
Other cotton mfrs.	5,366	41,667
Fruits and nuts	34,171	48,195
Builders' hardware	44,004	126,300
Sewing machines	2,770	3,521
Typewriters	1,142	10,394
Mineral oils	21,627	72,867
Hams	295,983	329,985
Lard	792,198	847,354
Butter	6,324	63,839
Lumber	224,919	418,033

Exports to Porto Rico from the United States during eight months ending

	February, 1898.	February, 1899.
Books	$ 1,096	9,297
Coal	20,948	28,552
Cotton cloths	1,949	21,283
Typewriters	65	2,735
Leather, "other"	1,083	3,387
Mineral oils	16,424	45,339
Bacon	18,381	42,459
Lard	134,898	151,600
Cheese	1,042	8,123
Furniture	5,809	7,495

ONE BALLOT TAKEN.

Jones Falls Short and There is No Election.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 18.—Thirteen Republican members who have been voting for M. S. Quay for United States senator since the balloting began, to-day changed their votes to B. J. Jones, of Pittsburg; Losch, of Schuylkill; Crawford, of Allegheny, and Scott, of Luzerne. Of the nine representatives who deserted from the Quay ranks seven were from Allegheny county; one from Washington and one from Northumberland.

The ballot, the 79th of the session, resulted: Quay, R., 93; Jenks, D., 69; Jones, R., 69; total, 247; necessary to choice, 124; paired or not voting, 6; no election. Anti-Quay Republicans and followers of Senator Magee voted for B. J. Jones, of Pittsburg.

Senator Crawford led the break away from Quay.

THE BADGER

Goes Into Dock at Mare Island for Repairs.

San Francisco, April 17.—The United States steamer Badger has gone to the Union ironworks for repairs, there being no room for her at Mare Island. The work will be rushed so she can sail for Apia with the Samoan commission the 25th inst.

Dr. W. S. Solf, recently appointed president of the municipality of Apia, has arrived here en route to Samoa. As it is possible that the new commission may affect his position he says he will await instructions here before leaving for the islands.

GRAZING LAND

Burned Over by Prairie Fires in Wyoming.

Cheyenne Wells, Col., April 14.—Hundreds of square miles of grazing land have been burned over by prairie fires, south, east and west of Cheyenne Wells. Thousands of cattle have been driven to other ranges.

Further west on Wild Horse range another fire started yesterday, and has burned over an area of twenty square miles. To-day it is spreading unchecked toward the west.

Ex-Confederate Reunion.

Charleston, S. C., April 13.—The great re-union of ex-Confederates will be celebrated here May 10 to 13. Among the speakers who have promised to be present are Gen. John B. Gordon and Gen. Joe Wheeler.

Preparations for the accommodation of the veterans are well under way. In addition to $15,000 already secured for the entertainment of the veterans the city has expended $35,000 in the erection of a handsome auditorium with a seating capacity of 7,000.

Hancock Sails.

San Francisco, April 17.—The United States transport Hancock will sail to-day for Manila with the 21st infantry regiment. Several other transports will depart during the week. The Grant with invalided soldiers and many dead bodies on board, is due here within a few days.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

Money Market Safer Than It Was Formerly.

New York, April 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says today:

There is still increase in all legitimate business, and the productive power of great industries increases even though some of their stocks decline. The sharp reaction in speculation a week ago in no way affected the producing capacity of furnaces or mills, and has been in part recovered, while the disturbance of business caused by the formation of great combinations has in large measure ceased. The money market is in safer and more wholesome condition, and in spite of four heavy payments by large syndicates, amounting to about $50,000,000, has grown easier. The only stringency has been in call loans.

No such expansion in the general business of the country has ever been seen before, and clearing house records only were considered there would be ground for fear that a wild passion of trading had again lifted the whole business community off its feet. But instead there is found surprising increase in the industries. Raw silk improved 87 per cent. for eight months of the fiscal year over last; hides, 40 per cent.; India rubber, 26; tin, 21, and fibres, 19 per cent.

The output of pig iron April 1 was 245,746 tons weekly against 228,198 March 1, with 115,118 tons decrease in stocks unsold and 16,600 in warrant stocks, indicating a consumption in manufacture of 1,056,043 tons in March. The haste of forty other furnaces to get into operation, with their possible output of 30,000 tons more weekly, has helped to keep prices of pig quite steady, although strong, but the demand for finished products is far from satisfied.

In spite of some strikes because wages were not raised as much as hands expected, the cotton industry has a very good demand and most of the mills are working satisfactorily. Woolen mills have begun to buy wool more largely, though at prices much of their own making, but there is improving demand for goods. Sales of wool at the three markets have been 16,792,000 pounds in two weeks against 3,385,000 last year.

Failures for the week have been 188 in the United States against 234 last year, and 22 in Canada against 18 last year.

Illinois Wheat.

Springfield, Ill., April 18.—Reports received by the state board of agriculture from the wheat growing counties under date of April 11, show that the continued cold weather up to April 10, has been very injurious to the plant and it is now believed the crop will not be over 70 per cent of an average crop, or not enough for home consumption and seeding in the state.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio, April 18, 1899.

The weather of the past week has not been sufficiently warm to cause vigorous growth of wheat. Warm rains are needed. Trade has been quite active at times, and prices have been irregular. Wheat has gained within the week 2 to 2½c per bushel. At the close to-day there was weakness on more favorable crop reports. However, much damage has been done. Corn has sold in good volume, and has gained since The Blade was put to press last week, ½c per bushel. The oats market has been less active than corn, but has advanced ½c within the week. Clover seed has been active, on the whole, for this season of the year. Prices closed firm at an improvement of 12½c over corresponding day last week.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened firm and higher to-day on report from Illinois of very serious damage to wheat and higher cables. There was heavy buying until the report was denied by Snow, when there was an easier feeling. Prices again firmed on crop damage reports, but toward the close favorable reports were received, and there was free selling. The markets became very weak near the close. There was a trifle better tone on last sales, but a little pressure would have sent prices off.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	76¾	77	75¾	75¾
Chicago	74⅞	75¼	73⅞	73⅞
New York	79¼	79¾	78⅝a	78⅝a
St. Louis	78¼	80¼	78¼	79
Minneapolis	72	72⅞	71⅞	71⅞

At Chicago July wheat opened at 75c; high, 76¼c; low, 74⅝c; close, 74⅞c. At New York July wheat opened at 79¼c, fell to 78⅞c, rose to 80⅜c and closed at 79c asked. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 74½c, fell to 73⅞c, rose to 75½c and closed at 74@76¼c.

A Lansing, Mich., dispatch says: The winter wheat in this section is all right beyond question.

Primary receipts of wheat, 277,000 bushels; same time last year, 346,000. Shipments, 131,000 bushels; same time last year, 624,000. Receipts of corn, 345,000 bushels; same time last year, 490,000. Shipments, 381,000 bushels; same time last year, 965,000.

Corn was firm at the opening on better cables and light offerings, but near the close it felt the effects of the decline in wheat. At Chicago April corn sold for 34⅝c; May, 35⅜c, high 35½c, and close 35¼c; July, 36½c, close 36¼c. At New York May corn opened at 40½c bid, rose to 40⅝c, and closed at 40⅜c asked; July, 40½c, close 40⅜c asked.

Puts on May wheat at Chicago at 1:30, 73; calls, open, 74⅝, at 1:30, 74⅞; July puts, 73⅜@73⅞; at 1:30, 74; calls, 75⅛; at 1:30, 76 sellers. Puts on May corn, 35 sellers; calls, 35¼@35⅜.

April oats at Chicago, 26⅝; May, 27 open and high, and 26⅞ low and close; July, 25¼ open and high, and 24⅞ low and close.

Pork at Chicago for April, $9.00; May, $9.02; high, $9.07; low, $9.02; close, $9.05.

Lard at Chicago for April, $5.15; May, $5.17; high, $5.20; low, $5.17; close, $5.20.

J. M. Cronenberg received the following: Snow's crop report says: The so-called Illinois state report published this morning claims to be from reports made to the department of agriculture, but does not profess to be an official report. It bears internal evidence of being manipulated by some one for the purpose of making the showing worse than it really is. No state average is given and only thirty-six out of the 102 counties of the state reported. It is hardly a chance that the counties reported are the very worst counties in the state, many of them of little importance as wheat counties, while the great wheat counties like Adam, St. Clair and others where, while the condition is low, it is by no means the failure that this report indicates, are left out. It looks as if some one has access to the report of the department at Springfield, and has selected the very worst reports, with the intention of leaving the impression that the whole state is equally bad.

Fred W. Hamley received the following: The stocks of grain in Chicago private elevators are: Wheat, 3,140,000 bushels; corn, 5,588,000 bushels; oats, 2,440,000 bushels; the total grain stocks, public and private and afloat, are: Wheat, 8,214,000 bushels; corn, 21,057,000 bushels; oats, 5,967,000 bushels.

The Dixie Miller, of St. Louis, says: No sensational shortage in Southern wheat crop; increased are a in Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Georgia offsets damage. Kentucky not over 15 per cent; Tennessee, 20 per cent; Texas, 30 per cent.

Liverpool wheat closed 1⅛d higher over Monday's close; corn, ⅜d higher.

A report from Illinois very discouraging. Believed the state will not have enough for bread and seed. In any average year about 70 per cent of the crop is needed for the same purpose. (This should be received with caution.—Rep.)

Paris wheat 5 to 10 centimes higher; flour 15c higher.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 422,000 bushels; corn, 853,954 bushels.

Antwerp wheat at close, 12½ centimes higher.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Active.

Cash wheat ¼c up; May unchanged and July ⅝c better than on yesterday, at the Toledo Exchange to-day. Trade was active, and prices closed weak. No. 2 soft red wheat, 75¾c, 76½c, then 75½c.

May wheat, 76¼c, 77c, and close 75¾c; July, 76⅜c, 77¼c, 76¼c, and close 76½c; September, 74⅝c.

Corn—Fairly Active, Higher.

Corn sold to a good limit at a strong fraction advance. No. 2 mixed corn, 36c; No. 3, 35c; No. 2 yellow, 36½c; No. 3 yellow, 36c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 2 mixed, May, 36c; July, 36⅝c.

Oats dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 28½c; May, 28c; No. 2 white, 30½c.

Rye dull, unchanged. No. 2, 58c bid.

Clover seed a little dull, but 5@7½c higher. Prime, old, cash, $3.50; new, do., cash, and April, $3.70@3.75, latter asked to close; October, $4.42½, then $4.47½ asked; No. 2 seed, $3.25@3.15. Receipts, 300 bags; shipments, 300.

Toledo Produce Market.

Trade more active to-day. Butter is easier and more plentiful. Eggs are in good demand at prices quoted. Vegetables in good supply, except spring grown, which are scarce. Prices steady for old and firm for new. Poultry in fair supply, and steady. Dressed meats steady.

Butter—Best creamery, 18@19c; dairy, 14@15c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 12@12½c.

Cheese—Fancy fresh, full cream, lb., 13@13½c.

Vegetables—Parsnips, bu., 40c; squashes, lb., 1½c; beets, bu., 30c; onions, dozen bunches, 10c; radishes, dozen bunches, 25@30c; celery, dozen bunches, 90c; lettuce, lb., 13c; beans, dry, bu., $1.25; potatoes, bu., 55c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.15; cabbage, lb., 5@5½c; carrots, bu., 30c; rutabagos, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 25c; onions, bu., 60@80c.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 10c; yearlings, 9c; turkeys, lb., 12½c; ducks, lb., 9c; geese, lb., 9c.

Lard—No. 1 kettle rendered, 6c.

Hay—Timothy, car lots, choice, ton, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 hay, ton, $8.00; No. 2 hay, $6.00@7.00.

Straw—Wheat straw, per ton, car lots, $4.00; oat straw, ton, $5.00; bright rye straw, ton, $5.00.

Hides—Green, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, lb., 7c; heavy steers, 8½c; No. 2's, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2's, 9½c; kip, No. 1's, 8½@9c; No. 2's, 7½c. Cured hides—No. 1's, 9c; No. 2's, 8c; No. 1 calf, 12c; No. 2's, 10½c; sheep pelts, 25@75c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $4.60@4.75; mutton, lb., 7c; lambs, 8@9c; calves, 8½c; beef, 5@8c.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Fruits—Apples, bbls., $6.00, bu., $2.50; pine apples, doz., $1.25@2.00; oranges, box, $2.50@3.25; lemons, box, $2.25@2.75; cranberries, quart, 9c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $10.00; short mess, $12.00; short clear, $11.00; hams, sugar cured, heavy, per lb., 8@8½c; light hams, per lb., 8c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 7c.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $7.50; salt for pork packing, 200-pound bags, 80c; eastern salt, bbl., $1.00.

Linseed Oil—Raw, per gallon, 47c; boiled, 49c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@23c.

Feed, per ton—Bran, $14; middlings, $15; chop feed, $12@15, according to quality; No. 1 chop, $16; No. 2 chop, $15; corn meal, $15; oil meal, ton, $25.

Tallow—Per pound, 3¼@4c.

Wool—Coarse and medium, unwashed, 14@17c; washed, 18@22c; fine unwashed, 12@14c; washed, 15@18c.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 50c, when sold by barrel.

Grain and Produce.

New York, April 18.—Butter—Receipts, 10,836 packages; market steady; western creamery, 15½@19c; factory, 13@15c. Cheese—Receipts, 458 packages; market firm; large white, 12@12½c; small white, 12½@13c; large colored, 12@12½c; small colored, 12½@13c. Eggs—Receipts, 10,663 packages; market steady; western, 14½@14½c; southern, 13¾c. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4⅛; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-16; molasses sugar, 4. Refined firm; crushed, 5⅝; powdered, 5⅜; granulated, 5¼. Coffee—Steady; No. 7, 6¼c.

Chicago, April 18.—Close: Wheat—May, 73⅞c; July, 74⅞c; September, 74⅝c. Corn—April, 34⅝c; May, 35¼@35⅜c; July, 35⅝c; September, 36¼@36⅜c. Oats—April, 26⅝c; May, 26⅞c; July, 24⅞@25c; September, 23⅞c. Pork—April, $9.00; May, $9.05; July, $9.22½; September, $9.40. Lard—April, $5.15; May, $5.20; July, $5.32½; September, $5.45. Ribs—April, $4.67½; May, $4.70@4.72½; July, $4.85@4.87½; September, $4.97½@5.00. Flax—Cash, n w, $1.23; s w, $1.22½; May, $1.19¾.

Live Stock.

Chicago, April 18.—Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 15,000 head; to-morrow, 26,000 head; left over, 2,080 head. Market averaged strong. Mixed and butchers', $3.65@3.97½; good heavy, $3.85@4.00; rough heavy, $3.65@3.75; light, $3.65@3.92½. Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head. Market steady. Beeves, $4.10@5.50; cows and heifers, $1.75@4.90; Texas steers, $4.25@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 18.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, none; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 5 cars; market strong; Yorkers, $4.05@4.10; medium and heavy, $4.10@4.15; pigs, $3.90. Sheep—Ten cars held over; market same as yesterday.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, April 18.—(Bowers & Bowers' special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 29 cars; market active; prices a shade easier on mediums; bulk sold in mixed loads at $4.00; heavies, $4.05; pigs, $3.55@3.75; stags and roughs, $2.25@3.25; closing steady. Cattle—Market weak, with eight loads on sale.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, Mich., April 18.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been liberal of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@4.90; handy butchers' cattle, $3.50@4.25; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, fair supply and active at $3.00@4.15; milch cows active at $30.00@45.00; calves lower at $4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs—liberal supply and lower; prime lambs, $5.50@5.85; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $3.80@3.85; Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, $3.55@3.65; roughs, $3.25@3.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per hundred off.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 989 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, April 18.—The local market ignored the unfavorable range of London prices and opened up generally at slight improvements. The Granger group was helped by St. Paul's heavy increase in earnings for the second week of April, and Manhattan stiffened 2½ points on the withdrawal of the Metropolitan street railway proposition to build the underground road. The stock of the later company was off a point.

Wide variations in Sugar, Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan caused a very unsettled market. These stocks vibrated 2 to 7 points frequently, and their feverishness caused a contraction of dealings in the railways anda lower level of prices, although there was decided strength at one time in the Grangers, Louisville and Southern preferred.

An effort by the bulls to retrieve the ground lost did not result with much success, tlahough some sharp recoveries were made in the street railways. Business was semi-stagnant; the market seemed awaiting one. Sales of stocks to noon, 224,847 shares.

Corrected daily by Murray, 3 Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	164¼	165⅜	162½	165
Atchison, com	21	21	20⅝	20⅞
Atchison, pfd	61	61⅜	60⅞	61½
Brooklyn R. T.	131¼	133½	127⅞	133
Ches. & Ohio	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Fed. Steel, com	66⅜	67⅜	66	67
Federal steel, pfd	86½	86¾	86¼	86¾
People's Gas	127	128	126¾	128¼
Gen. Electric	119½	119½	119⅜	119⅞
Jersey Central	119½	119½	119	119¼
K. & T., pfd	40¼	40⅜	40	40⅛
Leather, pfd	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅞
Manhattan	124	124⅞	122	124⅜
Mo. Pacific	51	51⅜	51	51⅜
N. P., com	52⅜	53	52¼	52⅞
N. P., pfd	78½	78⅞	78¼	78⅞
Northwestern	161	162⅜	160½	162
N. Y. Central	141	141⅞	140⅞	140⅞
Ontario West.	27½	27⅞	27¼	27⅞
Pacific Mail	51⅜	52	51½	52
Reading	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½
Rock Island	116⅜	117⅞	116⅜	117¼
St. Paul	127⅞	128½	127½	128
Southern Ry. pfd	52¼	53⅜	52¼	53
Tenn. C. & I.	64¼	68	64	67¾
Union Pac., com	47	47¼	46⅜	47
Union Pac., pfd	79¾	80¼	79¾	80
Wabash, pfd	24	24⅛	23⅞	24¼
Am. Steel Wire	65⅜	67	65⅜	65⅞
Con. Tobacco	64	65½	63½	60⅞
C., B. & Q.	142⅜	144¼	142	144
Great Western	15½	15⅝	15½	15½
Louisville & Nash	65⅜	66⅞	65⅜	66⅜
Western Union	94	94	94	94

Prices of bonds showed little change, and the demand was small.

New York, April 18.—Money on call firm at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4¼ per cent. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅝@4¾.87 for demand and at $4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.85@4.85½ and $4.87@4.87½. Commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84½. Silver certificates, 60@60½c; bar silver, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 47⅝c.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	April 18.	April 11.
U. S. 4's (new), coupons	129⅜	129¾
U. S. 4's (new), registered	128½	128½
U. S. 5's, coupons	113	113
U. S. 5's, registered	111¾	113¼
U. S. '4s, coupons	...	113¾
U. S. 4's, registered	...	112½
U. S. 2's, registered	99½	99½
U. S. 3's	107¾	108

Trade.

Spring weather has improved the tone of general trade, especially the retail, and has helped jobbing distribution.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, April 17.—Receipts were lighter this week. Prices showed increased strength. Low grades fully as strong as ever. Good leaf is quite strong. Dark tobacco was firm. Official quotations are:

1897 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.75@ 3.50
Trash (sound)	3.50@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.50
Medium lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Good lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@19.00

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 3.50@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.50
Good lugs	7.50@ 9.00
Common leaf (short)	6.50@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@16.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 1.75@ 2.25
Trash (sound)	2.25@ 2.75
Common lugs	2.75@ 3.25
Medium lugs	3.25@ 3.75
Good lugs	3.75@ 4.50
Common leaf (short)	4.00@ 4.50
Common leaf	4.50@ 5.50
Medium leaf	5.50@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 9.50
Fine and selections	20.00

1898 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ 2.50@ 3.50
Trash (sound)	3.50@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.50
Medium lugs	5.50@ 6.00
Good lugs	6.00@ 7.00
Common leaf (short)	5.50@ 7.00
Common leaf	7.00@ 9.00
Medium leaf	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@19.00

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Medium leaf	5.50@ 7.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 9.50
Fine and selections	20.00

The Cotton Market.

New York, April 18.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 1@3 points, the latter confined to March. Trading was not active, but included buying and selling about equally divided for Liverpool account, while the local Germans seemed to hold a bullish relation to the market, buying with some freedom at the start, partly to cover shorts, but chiefly in the way of long accounts. After the opening call the market picked up a point of the decline, but again turned easier under a decline in Liverpool cables; the principal influence against the market, however, was the generally favorable character of the weather and crop accounts from the cotton belt and absence of outside speculative support or interest. At 11 a. m. the feeling in the local market was quite weak at a decline of 2@4 points from last night's prices.

Cotton futures opened steady. May, $5.90; June, $5.86; July, $5.91; August, $5.91; September, $5.87; October, $5.91; November, $5.93; December, $5.97; January, $6.02; February, $6.05; March, $6.08.

Spot cotton quiet. Mid-ups, 6 5-16; mid-gulf, 6 9-16.

Wool.

From Bradstreet's: The market shows more activity sales in Boston this week footing up about 5,400,000 pounds. These purchases include about 1,500,000 pounds Australian wool in bond, which was purchased for export to England. The London market is quoted about 7½@10 per cent higher on fine wools since the sale closed, and English buyers are bidding freely for lots of fine Australian held in this country. The local demand for Australian wool is quiet. Some large purchases of territory wools have also been made this week by mills both in the combination and outside of the combine. The total of territory, Oregon, California and Texas wools taken this week foots up in excess of 3,500,000 pounds, largely wools of good staple. The price paid was about on the scoured basis of 38 to 40 cents for fine medium and fine. Fleece wools are quiet outside of medium, which are steady and in fair demand.

From Dun's Review: Large mills, both of the new combination and outside of it, have been buying at Boston quite freely, taking there about four million pounds territory and nearly as much other wool, but practically naming their own prices. Concessions are apparently larger and more general there than at other markets, though wool older than 1898 has been sold at Philadelphia 1 cent below quotations for that clip. Sales at the three chief markets in two weeks have been 16,792,000 pounds, of which 11,457,800 were domestic, against 3,385,044 last year, of which 1,539,600 were domestic; 22,346,000 in 1897, of which 9,310,000 were domestic, and 10,182,500 in 1892, of which 5,196,500 were domestic.